Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

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Enjoying Earned Respite

Somewhere beneath southern skies, two giant warbirds of the Imperial Navy rest their wings in brief repose as they await orders for further destructive raids upon enemy objectives.
(Photo by Cameraman Terao of the Navy Information Corps.
Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Saturday, January 30

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Germans Celebrate; Burma's Independence

ASAHI—Cooperative Diet

Germans Celebrate

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Today marks the tenth anniversary of the coming into power of the Nationalist Party of Germany, which took place on January 30, 1933. The people of Germany today greet this memorable day, which is consecrated to the memory of the epoch made in the history of the national rise of the Reich, at the height of their war for the liberation of the Germanic race.

Ten years after the severe blow of the first European War there had been considerable recovery on the part of Germany but the country was split up by opposing factions and the restrictions of the Versailles Treaty were binding the German people hand and foot. The finances of the Reich were depleted by the cruel exploitation of foreign capitalists in the form of the Dawes Plan, Young Plan and the like.

Not satisfied with such pressures on a stricken people, the United States, Britain and France adopted a policy of encirclement about Germany in the name of collective European security. Thus completely surrounded and isolated, Germany was threatened with national extinction. If in 1933 the National Socialist Party had not risen to power, Germany would have forever lost its opportunity to stand up as a first-class Power. Fortunately, Germany had in the person of Adolf Hitler a great statesman and leader. Almost in an instant national unity was achieved and the fight to throw off the Anglo-American yoke was launched.

The crack divisions of the Reich Army and invincible submarine flotillas of its Navy are now operating from the Arctic to the Mediterranean and West Asia. Theirs is a struggle for the survival of the Germanic race and at the same time a war to free Europe from Communism and Anglo-American Imperialism. In this difficult struggle, on now for four years, the Germans have gained victory on all battle fronts and maintained solid unity on the home front because the people of Germany fully understand the meaning of the war and are confident of the ultimate victory of their cause.

On this memorable occasion, therefore, let us, as comrades-in-arms of the Germans who are fighting against the same Anglo-American Imperialism, tender our wholehearted congratulations and offer our prayer for Germany's success and speedy construction of the New World Order.

Burma's Independence

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his Diet speech has promised that Burma would be given the status of an independent nation within this year at the latest. The declaration of this promise has, as can well be imagined, overjoyed the 17,000,000 Burmese, who, on receipt of the news turned in the direction of far Japan and tendered a salute and prostrated themselves before their temples in thanksgiving.

Dr. Ba Maw, it is reported, cried: "It was not a dream, then. The dream of a whole century of tearful prayer has now come true. There is no Burma without Japan. The people of Burma must thank Japan by offering their lives and property in the common cause and must show the United States and Britain how they will fight the war of the century."

For a hundred years Burma groaned under the British yoke and the more than 20 uprisings led by its patriots for independence were suppressed by the ruthless British. Now under Japan's protection, its fortunes have improved and its independence has been guaranteed. No wonder the Burmese are overjoyed.

The primary purpose of the War of Greater East Asia is to drive out the predatory influences of the United States and Britain from our sphere, to recover the freedom and sovereignty of the Asiatic races, to let the peoples of Asia find their proper places in the total scheme and to make Asia an Asia for the Asiatics.

The United States and Britain have endeavored to abuse our punitive expeditions, to denounce the new order in Asia and to incite the peoples of Asia against us by imputing to us their own instinctive greed and imperialism but facts have proved more eloquent than words. The great principles of racial liberation and independence have now been applied to the Philippines and Burma even while the war is still being fought. Let the people of India, for instance, take note.

Cooperative Diet

ASAHI—Efforts to make the present session of the Diet something truly worthy of the name of "Diet for decisive warfare" were made in various ways before it opened between the members and the Government. Examination of the agenda by Diet members prior to the opening of the session was one such undertaking. An examination committee was formed and groups assigned to particular items to be submitted to the Diet by the Government so that they would be gone over even before the first reading in the actual session.

Thus preparations for complete fusion and cooperation between the Government and Diet have been worked out and war politics peculiar to the Imperial Land made ready to unroll before us. Owing to the

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Vargas Makes Appeal to Filipinos To Realize Japan's Freedom Offer

Yomiuri-Hochi

MANILA, January 29.—In his statement broadcast at noon today, Jorge G. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission in the Philippines, expressed his gratitude for Japan's benevolent policy as evinced by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his Diet speech and appealed to the Filipino people to do their utmost to attain glorious independence.

His statement follows:

"Prime Minister Tojo, in his Diet message on January 28, again reiterated his solemn statement respecting the granting of independence to the Philippines. We are overwhelmed with joy and gratitude by his message.

"It was announced that Japan is ready to grant independence to the Philippines on the condition that the Filipinos will offer positive cooperation in order to construct the new Philippines as a vital member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"I am firmly confident that the Filipinos, in order to realize their great ideal, will unite as one body and bolster their cooperation with Japan.

"Whether or not the independence of the Philippines will be realized at an early date depends entirely upon the success or failure on the part of the Filipinos to prosecute the three cardinal items, namely,—cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration and economic and social reorganization in conformity with the East Asiatic spirit.

"I hereby appeal to you, Filipinos, to do your best to attain the glory of independence for which the Filipinos have aspired for many years and which is about to be achieved by virtue of the magnanimous principle of the Japanese Empire."

Inspired by Tojo's Speech

Domei

MANILA, January 29.—Gratitude for Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's reaffirmation of Japan's intention to grant the Philippines the honor of independence and inspiration gained from the declaration were voiced by Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General of Kalibapi (Society for Service to the New Philippines) and Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior, in radio speeches delivered at 3:15 p.m. today.

They voiced the determination of the Filipino people to exert an all-out effort to achieve material and spiritual reconstruction of the country and bring about the early realization of the national ideal.

The two speakers praised the

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GERMANS CRUSH 41 SOVIET TANKS

Blasted Near Voronezh --Luftwaffe Raiders Hit Coast of England

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—The German forces operating in the sectors south and west of Voronezh, during yesterday and today, blasted 41 Soviet tanks, German military quarters disclosed today. It was also reported that the Reich air forces, in two daylight raids on the southern coast of England, dealt heavy blows to strategic British facilities.

German Stand Firm

German positions in the Stalingrad sector are still firm despite adverse circumstances, the German High Command announced today, in a communique on the latest developments on the Eastern Front, which, according to Domei, follows:

The German forces in all sectors of the front are carrying out their strategic moves despite the mass operations of the Soviets.

In the Stalingrad sector, fierce attacks were made against the Germans positioned in the southern areas. However, the Reich troops are holding their positions.

Many mass attacks were launched by the Soviets in the western Caucasus, all of which were frustrated by the combined German-Rumanian forces. In the Kuban and Manuchi River sectors German tank units routed Soviet infantry and cavalry units.

In the Donetz River sector, newly recruited reservists of the German Army routed the Soviets who fled eastward. A furious encounter is now being staged northwest of Voronezh.

REICH BOMBERS BLAST ALGIERS

Harbor, Military Facilities Hit-- Fire Breaks in City

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—A large formation of German bombers raided Algiers early this morning and dropped bombs on harbor facilities, fuel tanks and other military equipment, and also caused fires to break out at various spots within the city, according to information given by the German authorities. In the harbor, one enemy hydro-plane was destroyed by fire.

Axis Destroys 10 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—Axis warplanes shot down seven enemy aircraft in an aerial duel in Tunisia and destroyed another three aground in an airfield, it was disclosed by German military quarters in a communique covering the war situation in the Tunisia and Tripolitania fronts as follows:

Axis forces in central Tunisia, came into contact with powerful enemy troops today and a fierce engagement followed. The war situation has turned in favor of the Axis forces, with several important positions having been occupied by them.

The American forces operating in this sector, in order to turn the situation in their favor, asked for the dispatch of reinforcements from the British First Army. Part of the reinforcements seems to have taken to their positions.

Enemy troops which had launched local counter-offensives were subjected to terrific Axis attacks.

The Axis air force, meanwhile, carried out bombing attacks on the enemy's commissary bases and

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NEW SETUP INTRODUCED IN JAPANESE CONSULATE

Effected in Shanghai; Details Announced

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 29.—In compliance with the unification and merger of Government offices abroad upon the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai has been placed under a new set-up effective from today.

The General Affairs, Economic and Civil Affairs Departments have been placed under the Consul-General. Under the General Affairs Department will be the secretariate, personnel, accounts, telegraph, documents and passport sections as well as the Maritime Affairs office, while the land section will come under the supervision of the Economic Department.

Consul Nakagawa will be the head of the General Affairs; Consul Mitsuo Tanaka head of the Economic Department and Consul Naosuke Nakane is to have charge of the Civil Affairs Department.

Australia Party Leader Denounces U.S., Britain

Ralph Spender, leader of the United Australia Party, who recently returned to Australia from a tour of the United States and Britain in speaking before the Lower House on Thursday reported that public opinion in both countries shows that the Americans and Britishers do not realize the crisis that is confronting Australia, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

Spender, moreover, stressed in his address that the intellectuals in America and Britain do not realize the importance of Australia's position in their war strategies.

Furthermore, he declared that the Australian Prime Minister John Curtin or members of the Australian legislature must go to the United States and Britain at least once in three months to confer directly with important personnels and brush away their erroneous conceptions.

HARD AND INTENSIVE LABORS ON WARTIME LEGISLATIONS MARK BOTH HOUSES OF DIET

ENEMY TO SHIFT WAR COMMAND

Eisenhower May Be Replaced as Result Of Algiers Meeting

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—As the result of the strategic conference held at Algiers by British and American military representatives, the American Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa will be replaced by a British Commander-in-Chief, it is reported from Algiers.

The report means that Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower will be replaced by General Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British First Army. The announcement of the change is expected to be made early next week.

Algiers Parley Ends

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The strategic conference held at the anti-Axis headquarters at Algiers, following the meeting of representatives of British and American forces at Casablanca, ended yesterday, it is reported from Algiers.

Will Always Clash

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—British-American confrontation will not abate even by the progress of the war, but will be further increased, said the New Statesman and Nation, a British magazine which was received here recently.

"If Great Britain and the United States really desire to cooperate after the conclusion of the war, the basis of such cooperation must be laid at present when they are maintaining a common front," says the magazine. "But the actual situation is quite contrary to that as British-American confrontation is clearly evident. Not only are they squabbling over the question of future air routes, but they are also fighting over the question of who should occupy the guiding position in the future. On the other hand, the question of post-war cooperation between Great Britain and the Soviet Union has shown no progress, as stated by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden before the House of Commons."

MANY BRITISHERS KILLED BY RED SHIRTS IN INDIA

Anti-British Move Severe Since Independence Day

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, January 29.—The anti-British movement in northwestern frontier provinces of India has become suddenly active since the Indian Independence Day, January 26.

Red Shirt members and others attacked British garrisons and war industry plants at Peshawar, yesterday, and killed many British officers and engineers. Also, water mains and telegraph and telephone wires were destroyed, and furthermore, British military roads leading to the frontier were seriously damaged. Thus, the district is now entirely cut off from the rest of the country.

The British garrisons, which have been attacked by mobs, are unable to obtain any help from outside, and their condition is regarded as serious.

Bolivia Head for U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—The Bolivian Government announced today that President Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia decided to visit Washington in April at the invitation of President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States. In his trip to Washington, President Penaranda will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Tomas Manuel Elio and the Bolivian Minister to Argentina.

To Call New Conscripts

Domei

ROME, January 29.—The Italian War Ministry has decided to conscript on April 1, young men born in 1924.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Soviet Ties Approved

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—The Colombian Senate has approved the bill reviving diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, it is reported from Bogota, Colombia. The report adds that negotiations for the revival of diplomatic relations between Colombia and the Soviet Union had taken place at Washington between Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov and the Colombian Minister there.

Communications Censored

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—President Antonio Rios of Chile issued a Presidential order today declaring that all broadcasts, telegrams and telephone calls to foreign countries will be censored hereafter, it is reported from Santiago.

British Raid Coast

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—Seven British planes bombed the coastal district of the French-Belgian frontier yesterday afternoon, and killing three and wounding another three. One of the seven enemy planes was shot down by a German bomber that rose to attack the invaders.

Spain Arrests Britishers

Domei

ROME, January 29.—A British Colonel and 22 other British fifth columnists were arrested at Madrid, according to a Vichy broadcast.

Four U.S. Ships Sunk

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The United States Navy Department announced today that three medium-sized American freighters and one small-size ship were sunk by German submarines in the early part of January. All the four ships were cruising off the northern coast of South America under the protection of warships, and the survivors of the crews landed at Miami, Florida recently.

Flynn Asks Roosevelt To Cancel Appointment

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—Though the appointment of Edward Flynn as Minister to Australia was barely approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, there is danger of the bill for his appointment being shelved at the plenary session of the Senate, according to observations made at Washington.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat from Indiana, who strongly opposed Flynn's appointment in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee meeting, revealed to newspapermen today that Edward Flynn begged President Roosevelt to cancel his appointment due to the severe public attack that had been made upon him.

In the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, three Democrat members strongly opposed the appointment, and at the Senate plenary session more Democrats are expected to cast votes against him. The Republican Party is eager to open an attack on President Roosevelt at this opportunity. Thus it is generally believed that the bill for appointing Flynn as the United States Minister to Australia may be shelved at the Senate plenary session.

Soviets Use Substitute Fuel

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 29.—The Soviet Government issued an order yesterday to the effect that all motor cars, trucks and other vehicles for domestic use should be reconstructed within the present year so that they can use charcoal gas, turpentine oil and other easily obtainable fuel, according to a Moscow broadcast.

JAPANESE RAID BENGAL AREA

Southeast Section Hit, Say Indian Army Headquarters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—The United States Navy Department announced today that in the Solomons area, Japanese Air Units engaged in an air battle with the attacking American air forces, early yesterday morning.

Mainichi

LISBON, January 29.—The Indian Military Headquarters announced today that Japanese Air Units bombed the southeastern section of Bengal Province last night, according to a report from New Delhi.

Enemy Raider Downed

It took only machine-guns and rifles to shoot down one of the two enemy Hurricane fighters which attempted to strafe a Japanese unit guarding the Burma-India border along the Chindwin River on January 16, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from the Burma front today, says Domei.

At 3:30 p.m. that day, the dispatch reports, two enemy Hurricane fighters swept down upon a Japanese unit which was guarding the bank of the Chindwin River under the blistering sun. Superior-Pri-

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HOPEH RED REMNANTS TRAPPED BY JAPANESE

All Mopping-Up Drives Successful, Says Army

Domei

NANKING, January 29.—Hitting with powerful trip-hammer blows, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China have tightened their cordon around approximately 8,000 Chinese Communist remnants, driving them into a valley in the area around Kowtowchen, 80 kilometers north of Shinkiachwang in Hopeh Province, according to the weekly review on the war situation issued by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China today.

The mopping-up drive against these communist troops, which had been infesting the mountainous regions in Shansi, Hopeh and Chahar provinces, was launched on January 20. The Japanese Forces are making favorable progress in their operations despite the stubborn resistance put up by the enemy.

The clean-up campaign which was launched on January 21 against the remnants of the Chungking 92nd Army in the eastern part of Honan Province has been virtually completed, with heavy losses inflicted on the enemy, it was disclosed. In this campaign, the Chungking units were said to have left 196 dead on the fields of battle, while 440 were taken prisoner.

The review said that as a result of the latter operations, Siayi-hsien, a strategic key-point approximately 100 kilometers west of Tungshan, and the area northeast of Suchow have been completely cleared of enemy remnants.

Tsubokami to Leave For Thai Post Soon

Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, who, with the formal decision Thursday by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs regarding concrete measures for materialization of the Japanese-Thai Cultural Agreement, has almost finished important negotiations with the Government and other quarters concerned, will return to his post early in February, reports Domei.

In the meantime, Ken Yanagisawa, President of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Institute in Bangkok, who is now in Tokyo, will leave here for his post on February 4 to make immediate preparations for carrying out concrete plans decided here for promotion of cultural interchange between Japan and Thailand.

Cooperative Attitude, Sense of Responsibility Evident at Sessions

Many committee sessions regarding various important bills presented by the Government featured the proceedings at the Imperial Diet today, with the House of Representatives starting its plenary session at 1 p.m. The House of Peers, however, did not hold a plenary session.

Of the seven committee sessions at the House of Peers today, those on bills pertaining to the revision of the National Savings Association Law and of the Military Conscription Law, the jurisprudence of Manchoukuoan law courts over the personal status of Japanese and several other bills were started from 10 a.m.

The House of Representatives held its budget conference at 10 a.m., during which the Representatives heard detailed explanations by the Government on Japan's international relations.

Throughout the discussions and explanations at both Houses, there ran a deep sense of high responsibility by both the Government and the Diet members, all of whom showed their full intention to speed up the legalization of the key bills in view of pressing wartime requirements.

The plenary session started at the House of Representatives with the introduction by the Government of five bills inclusive of that pertaining to the proposed revision of the administrative system for municipalities. Then the bills will be explained by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and followed by queries made by four Representatives, namely, Takeyo Nakatani, Gisuke Kinoshita, Shigeru Eguchi and Yoshio Sato. Then the bills will be referred to a committee. Other bills will be submitted by the Government, and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino will respectively give explanations.

Meantime, it is reported that Prime

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ROOSEVELT VISITS BRAZIL; SEES PRESIDENT VARGAS

Also Inspects American Troops in Liberia

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, January 29.—President Franklin Roosevelt, who conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Casablanca, stopped at Liberia on his way home and inspected United States troops stationed there. Furthermore, he also visited Brazil, and conferred with President Getulio Dornelles Vargas at Natal.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—Concerning the Roosevelt-Vargas conference at Natal, it is reported that the meeting lasted for two days, and that details of the conference will be made public upon the return of Brazilian President to Rio de Janeiro.

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—United States authorities announced that during his stay in Africa, President Roosevelt visited Liberia and conferred with President Edwin Barclay.

Australians Are Worried By Tojo, Tani Speeches

The authorities of the Australian Government are deeply concerned over the addresses made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani in the Imperial Diet on Thursday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch dated January 28 to Domei.

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation averred that the British authorities are also aware that Prime Minister Tojo's confident attitude and the assurance of Burma's independence are two factors worth close observation, and that adverses and difficulties confronting the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific have been repeatedly pointed out by the Australian Prime Minister John Curtin long before the Japanese Prime Minister voiced this problem.

UNITED EFFORT IS EMPHASIZED

Lin Pai-sheng Notes Sino-Japanese Ties In Speech at Canton

Domei

CANTON, January 28.—Declaring that Japan and China are cooperating closely together in an ethical spirit, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, said today in a press interview that China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia and Japan's abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions and international settlements in China are two separate events and are not in anyway related to each other.

Mr. Lin is now on a visit here. The gist of his statement which was made at the Publicity Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, follows:

"With her entry into the War of Greater East Asia, China has now become a war comrade of Japan and has established a wartime structure.

"What is most important is that all national policies shall be speedily decided upon and carried out promptly and that the entire people do their share in the prosecution of the war.

"Upon the participation of China in the War of Greater East Asia, Japan immediately abolished extraterritoriality and retroceded concessions and international settlements in China, but needless to say, these two events are entirely separate matters, and Japan's action was not conditional on China's entry into the war. The two events have coincided due to the ethical ties which are inseparably binding Japan and China together.

"From now on, as in the past, Japan and China will tread the path of war hand-in-hand with the unshakable determination to bring the war to a victorious end," the Publicity Minister of China declared.

Japanese Raid Bengal Area

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vate Watanabe and his subordinates bravely confronted the enemy with light machine-guns and rifles. In the face of the enemy's tenacious machine-gun attacks, the Japanese soldiers, fearlessly exposing themselves to the enemy's attack, countered with shots aimed at the enemy's engines. Finally, one of the shots pierced the oil tank of one of the planes, thereby instantly setting the plane ablaze and causing it to crash into the dry river-bed. Startled at the fate of the partner plane, the other enemy plane speedily made its escape.

When Superior-Private Mori and his men rushed to the spot where the plane had fallen, they found two of the plane's crew had met instant deaths, while the remaining one attempted to flee. Capturing him with the aid of the local inhabitants, they identified him as a first lieutenant in the 17th Air Squadron, stationed at Alipore, Calcutta. The prisoner was amazed at the accurate marksmanship of the Japanese soldiers, the dispatch said.

Reich Bombers Blast Algiers

(Continued From Page 1)

transportation routes in defiance of bad weather. In an aerial duel, Axis planes shot down seven enemy aircraft, while a bomber squadron blasted the establishments of an enemy airfield and destroyed three planes on the ground.

Enemy aircraft raiding Sfax were frustrated by Axis planes, before they could cause any damage.

The artillery in the rear of the Axis forces on the Tripolitania Front bombarded powerful enemy units in the Zuala sector west of Tripoli. The enemy tank corps that launched an attack against the Axis forces in this sector were forced to retreat after suffering severe losses.

Enemy Attacks Stopped

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—The war situation in North Africa, described in today's communique of the German High Command reads:

Enemy attacks in western Tripolitania were frustrated. Fighting seen in Tunisia was localized.

The Reich air arm wreaked havoc on enemy armored scout-cars and railway facilities. Nine enemy planes were shot down by the Axis air forces and ground fire.

R.A.F. Loses 6 Planes

A bomber squadron of the Royal Air Force in bombing the industrial areas in Rhineland in a night attack on January 27 lost six planes, the British Air Ministry announced on Thursday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from London.

Tokyo Felicitates Axis War Unity

日獨伊銃後血盟大會
主催 日獨伊親善協會
後援 大政翼贊會

Mayor Ayao Kishimoto delivers his message during the enthusiastic Tripartite meeting held at the Gunjin Kaikan yesterday.

Both Houses of Diet Now Hard at Work On War Legislation

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Minister General Hideki Tojo, who attended the reopening day of the Diet at a time when he had not fully recovered from his illness, and who has been resting for the past two days, is expected to appear at the legislature on and after February 1.

Jury Law Suspended

The jury system in this country, which has continually been in force since its inception in 1928, will be temporarily suspended for the duration of the present War of Greater East Asia, it is now being arranged by the Government.

The first step toward this adjustment was taken yesterday at the plenary session of the House of Peers when the Government introduced a bill pertaining to the suspension of the Jury Law. The bill was immediately referred to a committee for deliberation.

The present measure, as explained by the Government, is due to the comparatively few cases of late where the system is being applied. The tendency is especially noticeable in the past few years. The downward inclination was first seen in 1939 when only three cases were tried by jury throughout the entire country. In 1940, 1941 and 1942, the same cases numbered 4, 1 and 1, respectively.

The Government concluded that under the situation the system should be temporarily suspended. The step is seen suited to the emergency time in view of the waste of expenses in keeping up a system seldom resorted to at present.

The present law on trial by jury was enacted in 1923 and came into force as late as 1928. However, the Government has no intention of completely abolishing the system, one of the monumental institutions in this country's legal circles, it is reported.

Appointments Announced

Domei

PEKING, January 29.—The North China Political Council yesterday announced the appointment of Su Ti-jen as Mayor of the Peking Special Municipality, succeeding Yu Chin-ho. The appointment of Feng Ssu-chih as Governor of Shansi Province was simultaneously announced by the council.

Axis Ties Enhanced at Meet Here On Anniversary of Hitler's Rise

Italo-German-Japanese amity and the indefatigable will of the three Axis allies to win the war for their common objective, were enhanced yesterday evening when an elaborate meeting to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's coming into power and also to promote the goodwill of the three nations was held at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan.

The rally was held under the sponsorship of the Japan-Germany-Italy Goodwill Association, and with the support of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

It was opened at 6 p.m. with an address by Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, president of the goodwill association. A message addressed to German and Italian reservists was then delivered by General Ikutaro Inoue, president of the Imperial Reservists' Association.

Messages addressed to the Reich and Fascist leaders, to the citizens of Berlin and Rome and to the German and Italian youth corps, were delivered respectively by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Adult Corps, Mayor Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo and General Takao Suzuki, president of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps.

Firm confidence in the glorious victory for Japan, Germany and Italy and the cooperative spirit among them were then stressed by Director-General Obata of the Patriotic Industrial Association, Professor Kitajima, president of the University Professors' Association and Marchioness Sachiko Yamanouchi, president of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association, who made speeches addressed respectively to the economists, scientists and women of Germany and Italy.

In response to these messages, the proxy of the German Ambassador and the president of the Fascist Party in Japan, representing the Italian Ambassador, respectively, delivered their addresses.

With three Banzai given at the call of Lieutenant-General Ando, the first part of the meeting was closed.

During the second part, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information made a stirring speech entitled "For a Glorious New Order of the World" in which he hailed the anniversary of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's rise to power and appealed to the audience to fight against Anglo-American deception to establish a flawless New System for the world.

Following his message, a German film, Wunschkonzert was shown and the grand meeting was closed at about 10 p.m.

The proceedings of the meeting were broadcast from 7:30 p.m. throughout Japan and all regions of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Okumura will broadcast a congratulatory speech addressed to German youths at 6 p.m. today.

Vargas Is Grateful For Japan's Offer

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magnanimity of the Japanese Empire, asserting that it has no parallel in the history of mankind. Mr. Aquino and Mr. Laurel spoke over radio station KZRH by remote control from the place where Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Executive Commission earlier in the day also voiced his sentiments on the momentous address of the Japanese Prime Minister.

Depends on Filipinos

Mr. Aquino said that according to the very words of Prime Minister Tojo "early and definite realization of the ancestral aspirations now depends totally upon us, the Filipinos, that is to say, the fundamental question of granting independence to the Philippines on the part of the great Japanese Empire is already a consummated and irrevocable act.

He continued that its attainment and realization depend exclusively upon the degree of effort and decision of every Filipino for the fulfillment of the required condition; that is, to demonstrate most active and tangible cooperation and loyalty which is expected of the people not only for the success of the Japanese Military Administration here but also for the solution of the problem which is most vital to the whole Orient: the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere.

Asserting that the magnanimous attitude of the Japanese Government should be pondered upon conscientiously and fervently by each and every Filipino, the Kalibapi Director General added, "in the past the liberty of all subjugated peoples has been attained only through bloodshed."

Japan Shows Way

With the liberation of Burma and the Philippines, Japan in eloquent manner demonstrates to the whole world a new procedure in granting independence to subjugated peoples."

Meanwhile, Commissioner Laurel said, "the recent declaration of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo to the Imperial Diet of Japan is a clear and unequivocal expression of the benevolent intention of Japan with respect to the Philippines. For this, the Filipino people are heavy and profoundly grateful."

Declaring that the magnanimity of Japan has no parallel in history, Mr. Laurel asserted, "it is more than a paradox that the Philippines after opposing Japan should so soon be the recipient beneficiary of the priceless boon of independence.

"With undying gratitude and determination," he added, "we shall devote our energies to the task of reconstructing our country materially and spiritually to merit the honor of independence and be worthy to occupy a place in the co-prosperity sphere."

Streets of Wartime Finland Ring With Japan's Stirring March Tune

Pro-Japanese feeling is so high in Finland that the strains of the Aikoku Koshin-kyoku (Patriotic March) can be heard in the streets, states a Yomiuri correspondent who recently toured the country.

"I was surprised to hear the melody of the Aikoku Koshin-kyoku," the reporter said, "but was informed that the Finns had written their own lyrics to the song.

"The Finns' friendly attitude toward the Japanese people has been noticeable from the time of the Russo-Japanese War. They are very enthusiastic about things Japanese. On the occasion of the tea party given by the Japanese Legation on December 8 last year, commemorating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, Premier Johann C. Rangell, in his congratulatory speech, praised Japan. So eloquent was he in his praise of Japan that the American Minister indignantly exclaimed that the Premier's address was tantamount to an anti-American maneuver.

"The Finns are earnest and sincere in their attitude and are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Government. Recently they set aside one whole month as liquor abstention month. Eagerness for collective labor is being pushed through the cooperation of various groups which may be likened to the neighborhood associations in Japan. The members of these associations offer to give free labor services on Sundays by clearing bushes and felling trees for fuel.

"Recently the Japanese Minister, Tadashi Masaya, and other members of the Japanese legation went to work with the Finns."

The correspondent added that even though the nation is caught in the flames of war, the people are still enthusiastic over sports. The lakes in Helsinki are frequented by healthy children, happily playing hockey or skating, he said.

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NOMURA ISSUES WARNING ON U.S.

Japanese Should Not Fear nor Belittle Enemy War Power

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, ex-Ambassador to Washington, in his speech at Nara, Wakayama Prefecture, Friday afternoon, warned the audience that they should neither under-estimate nor over-estimate the American fighting power, Domei reported this morning.

"The Rooseveltian ideology," he said, "may be summarized as centered on his breach of the principle of the Monroe Doctrine. In this respect his case is the same as that of Woodrow Wilson who was the actual leader of the peace conference at the end of the first European War."

"America," he continued "had finished a minute survey of each of the West Asian countries and India before the outbreak of the present war, simply with the aim of annexing them when chance arose. This American imperialistic policy was the same in relation to Australia.

"It is true that this greedy aim, so much extended, has yet to bring in any tangible results. On the contrary, in almost all cases these ambitious schemes have met failures."

Turning to the present hostilities between this country and America, the ex-Ambassador stated:

"This America, just before the outbreak of the present war, thought that Japan would first strike at the East Indies to seize the oil in the area. It was out of America's mind that Japan would attack Pearl Harbor first of all.

"The same America, however, is now all out to perfect its war facilities. At the cost of its automobile and radio industries, the country is now producing great numbers of submarines. This situation in America should be watched closely by our countrymen."

By way of warning the audience, Admiral Nomura concluded:

"After all, we should neither fear nor slight the war activities in America. Under the circumstances, we should be firmer in strengthening our resolution to fight through the war. Our brilliant victories successively achieved at the outset of the war would be of no value should we lose in the conclusive stages."

Ex-Ambassador Nomura is now on a lecture tour of western Japan. At 1 p.m. Friday, he spoke at the public hall in Nara at the request of the Wakayama prefectural authorities and the Wakayama branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The speech entitled "My Own View of America" lasted about an hour and a half.

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Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

illness of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, however, the resumption of the Diet session was postponed and the Prime Minister made his appearance on January 28 to deliver his speech on general administrative policy in both Houses only to postpone further attendance pending full recovery from his illness.

In the House of Peers, Takuo Godo, and in the House of Representatives, Tatsunosuke Yamasaki, were to have made their interpellations on the Prime Minister's speech but these were cancelled and the Diet expressed full understanding of the Government's position.

Thus already on January 29 the House Representatives' budget committee opened its plenary session, intending to hear the Government's explanations on appropriations for material mobilization, foreign affairs and war prosecution for the next three days.

The plan is to complete the plenary session discussions in 10 days by rationalizing the interpellations to be made and classifying them into the four groups of fighting strength increase, international affairs, labor and agrarian foodstuff so as to avoid overlapping.

Thus the attitude of the Diet is seen to be that of sincere cooperation with the Government in every way it knows how. As an organ of State provided by the Constitution, the Diet takes part in legislation and is endowed with powers to supervise the finances and oversee administration but the pains being taken by both Houses in the present session deserve to be acknowledged as measures most befitting the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

Higher Industrial School To Be Opened in Peking

Domei

PEKING, January 29.—A higher technical school to act as a training organ for future leaders in the development of technical facilities in North China will be opened newly here in April.

This new school will be named the North China Higher Technical School and will come under the college regulations of the Japanese Education Ministry.

Substantially, the school will have the same standard as a government college and will function under the direct guidance of the Japanese Embassy in Peking.

The first enrollment of the new school will be 200 students and applicants for enrollment are scheduled to be handled from the middle of February at the latest.

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KODAMA IS NAMED HEAD OF JAPAN AIRWAYS FIRM

Vice-Presidency Assumed By Rear-Admiral Arichi

Colonel Tsuneo Kodama, president of the China Airways Corporation, has been appointed president of the Japan Airways Company succeeding Kenzo Nakagawa, it was announced officially by the Communications Ministry on Friday. Simultaneously, Takeo Saito, vice-president has resigned his post and has been succeeded by Rear-Admiral Jugoro Arichi, who is managing director of the latter concern.

Colonel Kodama is 60 years old and is a son of the late General Count Gentaro Kodama, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces during the Russo-Japanese War. In 1932 he was placed on the reserve list and was appointed vice-president of the Manchoukuo Airways Corporation. Later, Colonel Kodama was promoted to its presidency. Some years ago Colonel Kodama took up the presidency of the China Airways Corporation, which post he had held until he was appointed president of the Japan Airways Company Friday.

Chile to Intern Japanese

The Chilean Government will shortly enforce a compulsory internment of a majority of the Japanese nationals affiliated with Japanese business concerns in Santiago, to a specified area, according to a report from Santiago, which was reported in a Buenos Aires dispatch dated Thursday to Domei.

However, employes of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Trade Information Office, Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who were dispatched there from Japan will not be interned it is further reported.

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Announcement
The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, was changed to UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa five years ago, wishes to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia
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Anglo-American Defeat Is
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Nippon Times

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

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NIPPON TROOPS ENDURE HARDSHIPS IN SOLOMONS IN BATTLE WITH ENEMY

Navy Scribe Gives Vivid Account of Battle-Grounds

CITES CRUEL ACTS

Praises Heroic Role Played by Captains of Transport Despite Raid

By SHIRO TAKAHARA,
Of the Naval Press Corps

FROM UNDISCLOSED BASE—From a certain base, where I am writing this dispatch, patrol and protective planes departed for the South Pacific area early this morning.

It is six months now since enemy troops landed at X place. All this while fights, bloody beyond imagination, have been developing over the whole of the South Pacific area.

In this theater of war, the preoccupation of officers and men is how to bring this action to a victorious conclusion. None of these officers and men, standing at the threshold of the second year after the War of Greater East Asia, are in a mood to have the memories of the truly great victories which crowned the Imperial arms at this time a year ago, which means the early days of the war.

Endure Hardships

These warriors, keeping silence, their fists clenched, are treading a path, full of obstacles, which they have to negotiate if they are to fly at the throat of the enemy and make his life extinct. Victory is the thought which is sustaining them in putting up with privations and hardships which are their daily experience.

One day, a private remarked to me:

"I am afraid that the people at home do not know that we are engaged in such a violent fight."

A pause came. Then he made a further comment to this effect:

"The thoughts of the people in Japan Proper must be occupied by the bright side of the matter like the progress of the programs of construction in Java, Malai, and the Philippines. I am under an apprehension that they are closing their eyes to the other side, the armed war."

In all probability the man's fears were imaginary.

The thought that occurred to me after the man had felt me was that the people at home and behind the guns owed it to themselves to have a keen realization of the sort of fighting it was the lot of the officers and men at this front to be doing and make greater efforts to promote the national cause.

I would like to jot down some of what I have seen here since six months ago when this area became the scene of a most violent battle, in the hope that it will help to invigorate the spirit of the people at home at the beginning of the second year after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Describes Islands

The islands with which the Solomons area is dotted are extremely dangerous. A quite large variety of infectious diseases is rampant there. On the other hand, they are for the most part jungle and maiden forests, and they are hilly. On these islands, the Japanese troops are faced by enemy forces.

Both the Japanese and their foes are resolute. Both are determined not to yield even an inch of ground.

The enemy chiefly operates from the air bases which he had constructed hurriedly on some of the islands. There are pill-boxes to protect him. Clearly the aspect of the War of Greater East Asia underwent a complete change when the enemy began counter-offensive operations in the Solomons area.

The present position is that the Imperial Forces, after their advance which was marked by a succession of very brilliant victories, find themselves grappling with the enemy forces in a truly death struggle. Each side, in a pool of blood, so to speak, are watching for a chance to make a final thrust at the other.

It would be dangerous to make light of the power of the enemy forces. They faced the Japanese only

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Marine Commander Amazed By Nippon Troops in Guadalcanal

Recently Relieved Officer Tells Press at Washington How Fiercely Japanese Warriors Fight American Forces in Jungle Warfare

How fiercely the Japanese warriors are conducting their operations against the American forces on Guadalcanal Island of the Solomons was told by Major-General Alexander A. Van de Kriste, commander of the American marines on that island, who worn down considerably following a long series of warfare there, were relieved by American army forces, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. Interviewed by newspapermen on his recent arrival at Washington, Major-Van de Kriste had the following to say:

"The warfare on Guadalcanal is a battle in jungles. Unless victory is won in this warfare, any land war in the Southwestern Pacific cannot be won. American marines on that island had to fight battles day in and day out. They had to defend five firing fronts all the time. If any of these lines were neglected, the marines would have been immediately exposed to the attack of the Japanese Forces.

"The fighting strength of the Japanese Forces is really great and amazing."

Enemy Ship Sunk

Japanese Air Units sank a merchantman of an anti-Axis nation on Wednesday in the vicinity of Wessel Islands, off the northern coast of Australia at the mouth of the Gulf of Carpentaria, the Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on Thursday, according to a special dispatch to the Mainichi.

Port Moresby Bombed

Port Moresby was again raided on Wednesday night by the Japanese Air Forces and the airfield damaged, the Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on Thursday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

AMERICANS ASSAIL CASABLANCA TALKS

Violent Reaction Caused by Absence of Stalin and Chiang Kai-Shek

Because of the absence of Josef Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek at the Casablanca conference, and because no interest was shown toward the war in East Asia, a violent reaction has been aroused in American political circles and the press, according to a Domei January 28 report from Lisbon.

The New York evening paper P.M. sarcastically pointed out "ten wonders of the Casablanca conference" and asked, concerning the Chungking regime, "Is there not some other reason besides the unofficially offered excuse that Chiang Kai-shek did not attend 'because of the distance'?"

Going further P.M. declared, "The only reason given why the aid promised to Chungking is limited is that the governments of America and Britain must also aid other nations. In any case it is doubtful whether the help extended to Chungking is enough to enable it to continue resistance."

Washington Post Critical

Declared the Washington Post in its editorial, "Even if Premier Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek had been present at the conference, military matters would have been discussed mostly by the representatives of America and Britain. A conference among leaders of the four nations would probably have been effective but Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek would probably have been unable to contribuue much to military decisions."

Arthur Krock, well-known Washington correspondent of the New York Times asserted, "The Casablanca conference did serve as groundwork for a further close cooperation between the Soviet Union and Chungking." He defended the government against Wendell Willkie's denunciation that "Stalin was ignored," by declaring, "Roosevelt and Churchill desired Stalin's attendance even if they had to move the locality of the conference further eastward. It was Stalin himself who decided not to attend nor even to send his representatives. Therefore Willkie cannot accuse the government that Stalin was ignored."

Representative John Costello, Democrat, on Thursday bitterly stated, "It is exceedingly regrettable that Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek were not present at the Casablanca conference. If the Soviets have no interest in the Pacific war and if Chungking has no interest in the European war then representatives of America, Britain and the Soviets should form an Atlantic military conference, and representatives of America, Britain and Chungking a Pacific military conference. The two

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY PRESS HITS ANGLO-U.S. PARLEY

British-American Newspapers Disappointed Over Results Reached at Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—Deep disappointment over the results achieved at the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Casablanca was evidenced by both American and British newspapers, according to reports received here from Washington and London.

British papers found the foolhardy courage of Churchill and Roosevelt in undertaking the dangerous journey to Casablanca the only factor worthy of mention, especially in view of the fact that no definite decision was reached regarding the most important questions. The London Times expressed the opinion that the main purpose of the conference was to effect a reconciliation between de Gaulle and Giraud, who have been embarrassing the Anglo-American powers by their petty bickering. The paper went on to comment sarcastically that the conference would have been successful if Churchill and Roosevelt had only found some measures to combat the U-boat menace.

The Daily Herald pointed out that the conference added in no way toward achieving the steady stream of promises which has been emanating from Washington. It declared that nothing has been attained regarding the all-important question of establishing the Anglo-American supreme command. The paper also pointed out that the conference contributed little or nothing toward solving the political difficulties arising out of the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa.

At the same time, the New York Herald Tribune wrote that despite the dramatic circumstances surrounding the Casablanca meeting, the results were far from impressive. The hopes aroused by the fanfare preceding the meeting, the paper said, have not been realized. The journal regretted that the question of the supreme command was not settled, and added that there was no indication that closer relations with the Soviet Union had been achieved as a result of the conference. Disappointment was also expressed over the fact that Chungking was not represented at the conference. The so-called reconciliation between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle, it declared, was meant "only for the newsreels." The main reason for the conference, the paper said, was to involve the United States once and for all in international affairs. That, and that only, is the real reason why Roosevelt went to Casablanca, the Herald Tribune declared.

Meanwhile, reports from Berlin quoted well-informed quarters there

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NANKING GEARS WAR ECONOMY TO HOME SETUP

Wartime Measures to Meet New Needs Passed by Supreme Defense Council

TO BOLSTER STRUCTURE

Production Increase, Limitation Of Consumption and Other Items Included

Domei

NANKING, January 28.—The Supreme National Defense Council passed in its third session here today a general plan of wartime economic measures to meet the new needs of the nation in war, according to an announcement by the Publicity Ministry.

It was also announced that the plan will be presented for consideration at the meeting of the National Economic Council on February 12.

Observers believe that the general plan will contain measures for the organization of an all-out wartime economic system, composed of the following points:

1. Production increase.
2. Further economization of material consumption.
3. Speeding up of material interchange.
4. The organization of a full economic system for production, purchasing and distribution.

Vigorous Debate Seen

A vigorous discussion from all angles is expected to take place when the general plan is brought up before the National Economic Council.

This Council will be meeting for the first time since it was brought under the direct control of the National Government in the recent administrative reorganization and will receive its first test as a staff headquarters of wartime economy with experts assembled from all over the country.

In view of the support which the general plan of the National Government will receive from both the Supreme National Defense Council and the National Economic Council, local observers believe that the plan will materialize speedily in parallel with expected strengthening of the power of the central government organs.

The Supreme National Defense Council also discussed and approved today the rules and regulations governing the reorganization of the new National Movement Committee, which was placed under the direct supervision of the National Government during the recent administrative reforms.

In substance the newly instituted regulations refered to the respective structure, training and guidance of the Chinese Boys and Girls Scouts, Chinese Youth Corps Chinese Model Youth Corps as well as the general supervision of student bodies and youth organizations as a whole.

New Political Council

Domei

NANKING, January 28.—The National Government of China, at today's meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council, abolished the Political Affairs Committee of the Executive Yuan and established the Political Affairs Council of the National Government consisting of 10 to 12 members.

The following persons have been nominated members of the newly

(Continued on Page 2)

DIET INFORMED INDIRECT TAXES WILL BE UPPED

No Increase, However, in Direct Levies Necessary for This Year, Kaya Says

INFLATION CHECK PERFECT

12 Important Bills on Tax Measures' Revisions Submitted by Government

Japan's wartime finance is in such a position that it can do well without having any increase in the direct taxes at least for the next fiscal year and higher rates, instead, will be imposed on indirect taxes, it was stated by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in the course of his reply to an interpellation in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Friday afternoon.

Another important statement by the Finance Minister, also in reply to an interpellation, was to the effect that the Government's preparedness against inflation of a vicious nature is perfect.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives reopened at 1:16 p.m. on Friday. Twelve important Government bills notably related to revisions of various tax measures were submitted. Finance Minister Kaya explained the reason of submission. In answer to an interpellation made by Giichi Ono, Mr. Kaya made the following answer on the tax revision:

National Savings Stressed

"The Japanese nation is prompted by the war objective to concentrate all energy and bear up with any hardships. This is to win the war. People must display their energy to the utmost through the respective fields of their occupations. More or less inconvenience is bound to come over our daily livelihood. Moreover, the Government must cause the national savings to increase. To provide more or less room of relief to the national strain, the Government has decided to increase indirect taxes without touching direct taxes. Our wartime finance can do well without increasing direct taxes at least for the next fiscal year. It is for this reason that the Government has decided to impose higher rates on indirect taxes."

All these tax revision bills were referred to their respective committees. The Government then presented 10 more fiscal and legislative bills. Competent authorities of the Government explained details of these bills under the instructions of Finance Minister Kaya.

Five more bills were later submitted by the Government. The Japan Securities Exchange bill and the bill for disposing of Japan's funded borrowings in foreign currencies were included in them.

Replying to a question by Kuranosuke Koyama on the securities exchange bill, Finance Minister Kaya substantially made the following statement:

To Prevent Inflation

"The maintenance of economic order is essential for the increase and strengthening of fighting strength. Inflation of a vicious nature must be prevented by all means. Japan's preparedness against such an inflation is perfect. However, something is left desired as regards the ups and downs of stock prices. How to prevent reckless price fluctuation is the sum and substance of the revision of the stock exchange structure."

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, January 30, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Better Treatment for Seamen

NIPPON SANGYO—It is clear without excessive elaboration that ocean transportation power will play a leading role in the strengthening of fighting power in the War of Greater East Asia. Today when Japanese-occupied lands stretch from the Aleutians to far beyond the Equator, it takes no expert to understand that fighting and productive materials are carried from one point to another by ships. And from that it is easy to grasp how truly important is the solid maintenance of ocean transportation routes, and how significantly heavy is the mission given to those who man our merchantmen. There are more hardships than can be imagined in the complete maintenance of ocean transportation routes, and it follows that that the work of our seamen is of the kind inexpressible by mere words.

Thus it is a matter of happiness to note that the Cabinet on Tuesday passed a proposal concerning the treatment of seamen. According to this plan to accord better treatment to seamen, the crew of ships taken over by the Government will be given the status of civilian in military service, be given honors and awards, and be given official funerals when they fall in line of duty. And further to eliminate seamen's anxieties concerning the future, a Seamen's Protective Foundation will be established and suitable aid will be extended to seamen and to their families.

JAPAN'S GUIDING POLICY MANIFESTED BY ACTION, SPOKESMAN HORI AVERS

Filipinos Told Freedom Will Come If They Cooperate With Japan

Burma Views Independence Issue to Have Big Political Effect

Domei

RANGOON, January 29.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's promise of independence to Burma will have a great political effect on Burma and the countries surrounding it, Burmese observers confidently declared today.

The Burmese people joyfully interpret this promise as being an expression of Japan's full recognition of the sincerity with which they have cooperated with Japan in various fields for the reconstruction of Burma.

The happy effects of the promise on the people have been heightened further by the fact that the exact time when independence will be granted and the geographic position of new Burma were clarified in the Prime Minister's statement.

Local observers take the promise that independence will be granted within this year at the latest to mean that Burma now has reached a stage where it can bear the full responsibilities of independence although it has been only a year and a half

(Continued on Page 2)

3-Point Conditions Outlined to Leaders of P.I. By Japanese Authorities

Domei

MANILA, January 28.—In a meeting held at the Manila Hotel here this evening, the Japanese Military Administrator stressed to the high officials of the Philippines Executive Commission that the realization of independence for the Philippines lies in the hands of the Filipino people.

Present at the meeting were Chairman of the Executive Commission in the Philippines, Jorge B. Vargas, all of the commissioners of the Executive Commission, Benignos Aquino, Vice-President of the Association For Service to The New Philippines, and the Mayor of Manila, Leon Guinto.

The authorities of the Japanese Military Administration reiterated to the Filipino officials the statement of Prime Minister General Tojo that Japan's intention was to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as it has been proved that the entire Filipino people cooperate fully with Japan. They emphasized that in view of this goal, the Filipino must work to

(Continued on Page 2)

MALAI, BORNEO, JAVA SUMATRA ALL HAPPY

Native Inhabitants Deeply Moved by Address of Premier Before Diet

Domei

SHONAN, January 28.—Native inhabitants in Malai, Sumatra, Java and Borneo were deeply moved by that part of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's address today to the Imperial Diet declaring that all inhabitants in those regions will be treated by Japan with paternal affection.

They particularly welcomed Prime Minister Tojo's promise of recognizing Burma's independence by the end of this year, interpreting it as clearly indicating the Japanese Government's policy toward the East Asian peoples in the Southern Regions, it was said.

Both official and civilian circles, as well as native inhabitants in Shonan, also expressed their deep satisfaction with the Prime Minister's speech which clarified Japan's policy toward the various peoples in the Southern Regions.

Stirs North China

Domei

PEKING, January 28.—Responding to the speech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo before the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, a spokesman of the North China Political Affairs Commission reaffirmed the unflagging determination of new China to fulfill its mission of serving as Japan's "arsenal and larder" in the current war.

Although the events of the past year clearly testify to the fact that Japan now has far outstripped the Anglo-American powers in achieving vast superiority over them in the War of Greater East Asia, it is really reassuring to hear from the mouth of the Prime Minister that Japan has gained absolute strategical superiority over the enemy countries, the spokesman of the North China Political Council said.

The fact that the Prime Minister clarified Japan's fair and just attitude toward Burma, the Philippines and India cannot fail to create great inspiration in the minds of all the peoples of East Asia, the spokesman pointed out.

There is the difference of heaven and earth between this just attitude of Japan and that of Britain and the United States whose history is filled with chapters of exploitation and aggression against East Asia, he asserted.

In conclusion the spokesman reaffirmed the unshakable determination of North China to mobilize its total strength toward developing the natural resources of North China for the purpose of supplying Nippon with all its needs for the defense

(Continued on Page 2)

BA MAW IS JUBILANT OVER TOJO'S SPEECH

Entire Burma Grateful to Japan For Kindness, Declares Burmese Leader

Domei

RANGOON, January 28.—With both feet now planted firmly on the earth, the New Burma will rise in unison in reply to the promise of independence within the year which was made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in today's Japanese Diet session Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Administrator of the Burmese Administrative Organ, declared today:

This resolve to grapple solidly with reality and to dissolve the past tendency of exploiting the organs of politics to realize the national ends was expressed by the fervent leader of Burmese independence to a Domei reporter upon learning of the text of Prime Minister Tojo's address from a representative of the supreme commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma.

When the momentous message was relayed to him, Dr. Ba Maw was in the midst of giving instructions to the regional commander of the Burmese volunteer defense corps in the Orient Club on the shore of Lake Royal in this city.

"I do not know just what to say," said Dr. Ba Maw. The bright rays which had suddenly broken into his dark past—heart breaking days of struggle against the British yoke, the cruel years of imprisonment spent in the dungeons of British imperialism had momentarily blinded the Burmese leader.

"This is not my feeling alone," he explained. "I am sure all the Burmese people will not know just how to express their gratitude when they learn of this historic promise.

"For what we Burmese people had dreamed about, and fought for, and sacrificed for through the past hundred years is at last about to be realized.

"When I first heard of this blessed news, the words, 'Ah, we are at last going to become free people!' flashed like electricity through my mind. I have never yet experienced such an overwhelming emotion in my past 50 years of life."

The zealous patriot seemed at last to have somewhat gained his composure as he continued in a calmer voice: "However, what we Burmese must not forget at this inspiring moment is the fact that Burmese independence is impossible without Japan, that it is integrally joined with Japan.

"The union of all Burma for which we exerted our full efforts ever since the establishment of the administrative organ here is sure to be fulfilled through the materialization of a strong political unity

(Continued on Page 2)

Refers to Tojo's Declaration on Independence For Burma

SCORES ENEMY CAMP

Records Prove Nippon's Altruistic Stand, Contrasted to Foe's Fancy Promises

Japan is demonstrating by action and by deeds her guiding principle—that of enabling all nations each to have its own proper place and all peoples to enjoy life in peace and prosperity—in contrast to the enemy camp's "fancy promises" designed to exploit other peoples for its own purposes, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, said in a statement issued Friday afternoon.

Mr. Hori's statement referred to the declaration made Thursday before the Imperial Diet session by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo that Japan intends to recognize the creation of a Burma State before the end of this year. The statement follows:

"To enable all nations each to have its own proper place and all peoples to enjoy life in peace and prosperity has been the fundamental principle guiding our Empire since its foundation, and it is in pursuance of this principle that we are now fighting to sweep clean from Greater East Asia the evil and predatory forces of the United States and Britain. Our reason in calling this war a 'War of Construction' springs from the fact that wherever this principle prevails the conditions of peace, progress and co-prosperity are established.

"On January 21, last year, Prime Minister Tojo declared in the Diet:

'As regards the Philippines, if the people of those islands will hereafter understand the real intentions of Japan and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for the establishment of the Greater East Asian Sphere of Co-Prosperity, Japan will gladly enable them to enjoy the honor of independence. As for Burma, what Japan contemplates is not different from that relating to the Philippines.'

Significant Utterance

"At that very moment Japan's military operations in the Philippines and Burma were at the height of their intensity and the Prime Minister's declaration was therefore especially significant.

"When enemy forces were wiped out of Burma and the Burmese people had fully grasped the real intentions of Japan toward them, our Prime Minister declared once more in the Diet, on May 27:

'It is extremely encouraging that in Burma, which has been cleansed by the valiant advance of the Imperial Forces, the Burmese people throughout the land have risen in unison under the peaceful guidance, based on justice, of the Imperial Forces, accelerating the trend toward their glorious independence. The advance bases of the British forces for the defense of India have all been occupied by the Imperial Forces, presenting a golden opportunity for the Indian people to rise and realize their age-long aspiration for independence.'

"The Civil Administration of Burma was inaugurated last August. The Burmese people were thus enabled to return to its own proper place and to work for the creation of a new homeland.

"At such a time as the present, when the Anglo-American camp is floundering aimlessly for a plan to improve their miserable war situation, Prime Minister Tojo has made it definitely clear that:

'In Burma, peace and order have already been restored and that country, in unison with the great immutable aim of our Empire and under its strong leader, Chief Administrator Dr. Ba Maw, and with all its people, is cooperating with our Imperial Forces on the spot and is steadily constructing the Burma of the Burmese and is thus continuing to make brilliant efforts to contribute to the construction of Greater East Asia. That effort has strongly impressed our country. Our Empire, during this year at the latest, intends to

(Continued on Page 2)

YUZAWA DISCUSSES TOKYO SYSTEM BILL

Home Minister Seeks Stronger Administration to Obtain Efficiency

The Tokyo Metropolitan System Bill now before the House of Representatives is designed to eliminate the shortcomings of parallelism between the prefecture and the City of Tokyo, to assure unified and strengthened administration of metropolitan affairs and to institute basic reforms in the metropolitan administration so as to obtain the maximum of efficiency, it was explained by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa in the plenary session of the House on Friday.

Elucidating the highlights of the bill, the Home Minister said:

"The purpose of the Tokyo metropolitan system proposal is threefold. The first point is to confirm the truly national character of Tokyo as the metropolis of this country. The second is to liquidate all the defects in the existing system due to the parallel operation of the prefecture and city so that the general affairs of the metropolis may be administered on a unified and strengthened basis. Finally, it is intended that basic reforms should be introduced to assure the maximum efficiency.

"Tokyo is incomparably the largest city in the Empire, holding 10 per cent of the entire population of Japan Proper, and at the same time it is of matchless importance to the country for its national significance as the metropolis of the Empire. Moreover, it has secured a position of unprecedented greatness in the whole civilized world as the headquarters for Greater East Asia construction work. Consequently, it would not be suited to its fundamental character to treat it as a mere local city or district. A system befitting its national significance and character must be established. This is also essential for consolidating the foundations of Greater East Asia construction work.

Discusses Dual Structure

"When we examine the existing state of metropolitan administration, the parallel existence of prefecture and city is occasioning a typical system of dual structure with overlapping, unnecessary complications and disunity, from which no brisk, active and strong administration can be expected. Whereas the various vital measures of the day must be enforced with exemplary efficiency in Tokyo, various difficulties are liable to arise, primarily because of the dual structure of the metropolitan system. It is not to be overlooked that this weakness in the general administrative system is overburdening the Metropolitan Police Board.

"In such circumstances, Tokyo would find itself in no easy position should some serious emergency confront the city. For these reasons, the Government considers it most important to establish a unified and strong administrative structure for the metropolis that would enable it to cope with whatever situation that should arise.

"It was originally argued that the present area of the city of Tokyo should be brought under the new metropolitan system, while recently it has been proposed in some quarters that an area greater than the present prefecture of Tokyo should be selected. In the bill under notice, however, it is stipulated that the Tokyo metropolitan area should correspond to the present prefecture of Tokyo.

"It was found difficult to adopt the present confines of the city because no means could be discovered for dealing fairly with the inhabitants of the three Tama and other sub-prefectural districts if they are to be left out of the new metropolitan area. None of the plans we considered provided a scheme that would not inconvenience or damage the interests of those inhabitants. It was found, rather, that by including these districts many conveniences and advantages could be secured for the new metropolitan system. An area larger than the prefecture could not be adopted, because, even as it is, the population of the prefecture exceeds 7,000,000 and no definite standard could be found for demarcating the new area.

Mayor's Appointment

"The second problem was that of the head of the new community. There had been two categories of views on the matter: by appointment by the Government and by public election. The reason for the long delay in the settlement of the metropolitan system question lies mainly in this difficulty. The Government has considered it only proper to make the mayor of the metropolis a Government official in view of the new character to be assumed by Tokyo.

"The mayor of the Tokyo metropolis is to combine the powers of the prefectural governor and municipal mayor and to exercise other prefectural and municipal powers combined. This will greatly strengthen, simplify and unite the administration of Tokyo. The new structure will make Tokyo stand out from the rest of the cities of the Empire and deepen its national coloring. Only a Government official can effectively exercise such increased powers. Thus, all the accumulated defects of the municipal system are expected to be eliminated.

"It is the intention of the Government to make thorough readjustments in the official organization of the Tokyo Government accompanying the appointment of the metropolitan mayor. It will do its best to deal fairly with the officials of the existing Tokyo prefectural and municipal Governments when enforcing the metropolitan system.

"Thirdly, the lower structure of the metropolis will be made up of wards as a matter of principle. The existing system of towns and villages will be retained in that part of the metropolis which constitute the suburbs of the city of Tokyo today. This is an arrangement rendered necessary by the existing condition of the suburbs of Tokyo as they are today.

More Power to Wards

"Concerning the system of wards, a school of thought insists that the opportunity should be taken to increase the self-governing powers of wards. Another holds that the self-governing wards should be ended and wards as administrative areas inaugurated in their place.

"Under the plan, the way will be opened for the transfer of that part of the business of the metropolis related to wards to the ward offices. To increase the self-governing powers of wards would mean that the metropolis would be divided into 35 independent cities. Such an arrangement will be out of accord with the actual living condition of the residents of the metropolis.

"The wards have a history which has been taken into consideration in making an arrangement under which simple self-governing bodies can be established to function between the metropolis and the neighborhood associations. The idea of the authorities was to make the metropolis a harmonious whole. This is the reason the authorities decided that to reorganize the wards as administrative areas would be uncalled for. The Government has an intention of taking the earliest possible opportunity of reforming and strengthening the ward offices.

Burma Sees Effect Of Speech Tremendous

(Continued From Page 1)

since the Japanese Forces drove out the British.

Stressing the boundless joy with which the Burmese naturally received this blessed promise of freedom after more than a century's oppression under British tyranny, observers predicted that freedom for Burma will greatly speed up, not only the work of reconstruction, but also the administrative organ's work of liquidating party politics in order to realize national political solidarity.

Another noteworthy effect, furthermore, will be the marked heightening of the people's morale, especially at a time like this when the Burmese are loyally cooperating with Japan, resisting at the same time, the infiltrations of the Chungking troops and the American air force in the north and British troops in the west.

Indians Are Encouraged

Domei

RANGOON, January 28.—Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's speech to the 81st session of the Imperial Diet today has not only greatly encouraged the Indian independence workers outside India but has a far-reaching spiritual effect upon the Indian patriots in India who are struggling against the British, Baleshwar Prasad, President of the Indian Independence League in Burma, declared to the press today.

There is no room for doubt but that the Prime Minister's speech will go a long way to strengthen the anti-British campaign in India, Baleshwar Prasad said.

Quoting the Prime Minister's proclamation that Japan will recognize the independence of Burma within the course of this year, the President of the Indian Independence League stated he was overwhelmed with great emotion and inspiration with this assurance of the Prime Minister, adding that he has not the slightest doubt but that the promise of Japan's Premier will be fully kept, unlike the promissory note of Britain which is always dishonored.

Although the territory of Burma is small compared with that of India, it is endowed with rich natural resources and there is no doubt but that Burma will become a powerful independent nation within a short period of time, Baleshwar Prasad said.

This year is not only a very important year for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere but is also a year for the resuscitation of Burma, Baleshwar Prasad pointed out adding "I have no doubt that it is going to be a year for the relief of India also."

Pray for Japan's Victory

Over 100 Buddhist priests are now solemnly taking part in an ascetic ceremony at Nakayama Hokekyo Temple in Chiba Prefecture, praying for the eternal safety of Japan and for her final victory. This religious rite which will be held for a period of 100 days will end in the early part of next month, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

NIPPON TROOPS STAND HARDSHIP

(Continued From Page 1)

after they had after their experiences of the might and gallantry of the Imperial Forces, made sure that they were fully prepared for an encounter with them.

The task before the Japanese landing party is to close in upon these enemy forces and do away with them for once. Beyond imagination is the immensity of the difficulties which have to be overcome by the Japanese troops before they have achieved their purpose.

The enemy forces which have air bases on the islands attack the Japanese almost continually.

Has Air Bases

Usually the hostile planes fly very low, dropping bombs and machine-gunning. Unending must be the will of the Japanese, who beats the enemy each time he attacks them from the air.

This struggle has been going on for several months. Forces other than those of Japan which have the grim resolution to triumph whatever happens would find it impossible to hold ground against the enemy.

Malaria, of all infectious diseases for which the lands are celebrated, is especially rampant. There are not a few of Japanese officers and men who are laid up with malaria, with temperatures higher than 40 degrees.

The position of the Japanese troops is rendered further difficult by the irregularity with which their supplies of foodstuffs reach them. It is no rare thing for them to feed for days on roots and young leaves of plants.

Recently a Major returned to this base from a certain front. He was away for a certain number of months. At the first sight, I found it difficult to recognize him. His physiognomy was not what it had been before he had departed for the front.

Since I came here, I have been very frequently told of the unbelievably inhuman way in which America and British troops treat their Japanese prisoners.

Cites Foes' Cruelty

I will detail some of the accounts of American and British brutality I have heard from persons who were in a position to know.

On a certain front a Japanese soldier, bleeding profusely from wounds he had sustained, was discovered by a group of enemy troops. They brought a roller for use on an air field and passed it over the prostrate Japanese.

On another front, enemy troops tied with a piece of wire a Japanese private whom they had discovered lying on the ground from the effects of malaria contracted by him, and tossed him into the waters of a river. There were tears of indignation in the eyes of the private from whom I learned these instances of Anglo-American barbarity as he unfolded his story.

I, myself, shed tears of indignation profusely. Is there any who can find words which will adequately describe the shocking brutality of the acts done by these enemy troops. I vowed to take revenge for the murders of the Japanese privates by making a clean sweep of American and British troops from the earth.

The people at home have got to question whether there is anything about them which is American and British and whether there are not elements in Japan Proper which have inclinations toward America and Britain and things American and British. I wonder what people favorably impressed by America and Britain will say to the spirits of the Japanese soldiers, who have been murdered by American and British forces in the most shocking manner.

Blasting Enemy

The attacks by the Imperial Navy Air Units upon the enemy air bases on the islands continue without interruption. The "Wild Eagles" of the Navy are in the southern skies incessantly, dealing death and destruction to the enemy forces entrenched on the islands.

Occasionally they shot down and destroyed from 20 to 30 enemy planes in a single attack. Apparently the enemy forces on the lands are supplied with no end of aircraft. The enemy manages to have the air arms of the forces maintained by him on the islands replenished constantly. Otherwise, how is it to be explained that one day Japanese airmen attacked an enemy airfield and end with a large number of planes and the next day they find that the field looks as though nothing happened to it the previous day, with the same number of planes which it had before the attack of the day.

The hardships undergone by our transports operating in the Solomons waters must also not be forgotten. The enemy has released numerous of its submarines in these waters in an attempt to cut our supply lives. And in approaching enemy areas it is natural that we are subjected to bombing by enemy planes. It was only about a week ago that I experienced some of the hardships accompanying the work of a transport.

Calmly but with care, the crew of the transport penetrated into the dangerous area. The captain laughingly said to us, "There is probably not one transport which has not yet either been bombed or attacked by a submarine." A man of solid courage and complete ignorance of fear there was not a trace of anxiety on the captain's face.

Among captains of transports there are many who are of advanced age. Their long experience at sea is serving the nation and they now stand on their motherland's first lines of defense. I have seen such an old captain standing unshakeable on deck and commanding his crew while enemy planes overhead were dropping bombs.

Lauds Captain's Role

I also know of an old captain who, without moving an eyelash glared at the wakes of several torpedoes aimed at his ship and skillfully maneuvered his ship out of their way. I felt a tremendous respect for them when I saw these old captains, the embodiment of the spirit of seamanship.

In newspapers reaching here far over the equator from Japan, there were articles which stated that for the New Year holidays, wine-drinking in the afternoon and morning baths were permitted. When we read these articles everyone of us sighed, "Japan is a good place." The soldiers at the front often repeat this phrase, not in envy by comparing life there to the hard life at the front but with pride that Japan is beautiful and that everything is well at home. I sometimes feel a violent urge to shout toward the enemy, "Our country is a wonderful place. It is a beautiful place never violated by anyone."

Feeling a great pride and comforting themselves by saying, "Japan is a good place," the officers and men at the front are fighting withstanding all hardships. The home front, too must answer this feeling of the men at the front and work hard to defend our beautiful native land, Japan.

French Envoy Cosme Rumored Discussing Extrality Abrogation

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 29.—Negotiations are now under way between the Nanking Government and French Ambassador Henri Cosme for the retrocession of concessions and the abrogation of extrality rights in China, according to informed quarters here. The French Ambassador, who arrived here from Peking on January 22 and Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of Nanking, who also happened to be here for the purpose of discussing the extrality and concessions questions are believed to have met in the Cathay Hotel January 25. It further is rumored that Ambassador Cosme will visit Nanking soon to continue these negotiations.

Malai, Borneo, Java Sumatra All Happy

(Continued From Page 1)

of East Asia and for ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Manchoukuo Hails Speech

Domei

HSINKING, January 28.—The Manchoukuo Government authorities and its people today hailed Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's speech in the Imperial Diet in which he mentioned the important mission imposed on Manchoukuo and reaffirmed their determination to redouble their efforts for the construction of Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere.

Responding to Japan's trust and cooperation during its period of construction Manchoukuo has become a model state for all other Asiatic nations. It succeeded in fulfilling its mission to become one of the bases for the construction of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and engage in the pioneer work in turning East Asia into a paradise for East Asians, the authoritative quarters pointed out.

In accomplishing its mission, these quarters continued, Manchoukuo militarily guarded the northern frontiers while in the economical field put forth all-out effort for an increased production of both civilian and military needs for the prosecution of the current war.

In Prime Minister Tojo's Diet speech in which he referred to Manchoukuo's increased production in all industrial fields, clarified the part Manchoukuo is playing in the construction of Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is hoped, these quarters said, that this would give more impetus to the industrial activities in Manchoukuo.

Concluding, these quarters added, that by making a close survey over the latest development in China and the Pacific as well as the world's war situation, the Manchoukuo Government and its people have renewed their determination to render assistance to the construction of Greater East Asia which will pave the way for the restoration of world peace.

JAPAN'S POLICY SHOWN IN ACTION

(Continued From Page 1)

recognize the creation of Burma State out of the areas now being placed under the jurisdiction of the present administrative organ. The independence of Burma, the long cherished aspiration of the Burmese people, which our Government declared before to the world in this very chamber is already about to be realized. It fully meets the desire of our nation that I am able to state this fact in this chamber, and is a source of sincere congratulation not only for Burma but all Greater East Asia.

'. . . It is indeed encouraging to note that in the Philippines there is being shown a great deal of sincere cooperation under the new leader, Chief Civil Administrator Vargas, and that peace and order are steadily being improved. I sincerely expect that the people of the Philippines will further strengthen their cooperation with our country and thus consummate at the earliest possible opportunity the independence of their land.'

Japan's Attitude Clarified

"Japan's attitude toward various peoples in Greater East Asia have thus been clarified beyond the shadow of a doubt. Our attitude toward the establishment of new relations between Japan and China as well as the above-quoted Prime Minister's declaration are expressions of promises that are actually being substantiated. It would be utterly nonsensical even to attempt to contrast the eloquence of Japan's deeds and the obnoxious emptiness of Anglo-American promises which are at best only sugar-coated to attract and to deceive other peoples.

"In short, Japan is demonstrating by action and by deeds the fundamental principle of eternal justice, while the enemy camp is revealing its sinister scheme of holding out fancy promises only to delude other peoples for its own selfish ends. The records are only too clear that promises of Philippine indepenlence, repeated by the United States for four long decades, have never been carried out, while Britain cannot even promise independence to the people of India after the war."

Ba Maw Is Jubilant Over Tojo's Speech

(Continued From Page 1)

now that Japan has shown clearly her attitude toward us.

"We Burmese conducted about 20 uprisings against Britain in the past and we were criticized as being too much in politics.

"To tell the truth, we were fussy about politics. The people joined various political parties to join in the political movement. But this was so because there was no other way open to us to free ourselves from the British yoke.

"But now that we are at last about to realize our long cherished desire for independence, we will be able to limit those, who will henceforth be involved in politics, only to those who will think in terms of a purely Asiatic form of politics and who will be able actually to realize it.

"The greater majority of the Burmese people, in other words, will now be able to free themselves from the duties of politics to give their all for the true construction of Burma."

At this juncutre a resolute tone entered the voice of the intrepid Burmese leader as he continued, "Now, I can call to my people, 'Leave politics alone, and work with both feet planted firmly on the earth!'

"We hope thus to show to the world just how truly free and liberated Burmese can fight for the cause of their nation and for the cause of Asia."

There was no doubt in the boundless sincerity of Dr. Ba Maw as he concluded, "I wish to take this occasion on behalf of all the Burmese people to vow that the Burmese people will henceforth offer all their wealth and even their lives to reciprocate the benevolence of Japan."

Thus did the brave leader of Burma who in the past six months had exerted his tireless efforts to reconstruct a Burma which had been scorched by the enemy and which is even today in direct contact with the enemy, face the new road which has now been opened to him and his people.

Dr. Ba Maw will issue an official statement in connection with the historic promise of Burmese independence tomorrow.

Snow Carvers Show Talents

Youthful artists in Akita Prefecture are using snow instead of clay for displaying their artistic talents, reports the Asahi. At the prefectural ski meet held in Yokote-machi recently, amateur sculptors went to work with snow flakes, one enterprising carver creating a statue of Hikokuro Takayama worshipping in the direction of the Imperial Palace in Kyoto, the Asahi reports.

Taiwan Vice-Chief Here

Itsuki Saito, Vice-Governor of Taiwan, arrived here by air from Taihoku in order to attend the 81st session of the Imperial Diet which reopened after a New Year recess.

Filipinos Are Told Cooperation Vital

(Continued From Page 1)

bring about the speedy realization of the following three points:

1. Close coperation with the Japanese Administration both spiritually and materially, and complete burial of the mistaken conceptions of the past.

2. Economic reorganization of the Philippines in close concert with the Japanese Military Administration and the attainment of economic self-sufficiency.

3. Reorganization of society in conformity with the East Asiatic spirit and East Asiatic ideology so that the Filipinos shall become a truly East Asiatic people.

In connection with the promise to grant independence to the Philippines, it was pointed out that Burma is about to realize its long cherished desire for independence as early as this year and thus free itself from British domination because of the whole-hearted cooperation the Burmese people are extending to Japan. It was added that Burma is being given its independence in line with Japan's policy of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in which each component unit will be given its proper place.

The Japanese Administrator urged the Philippines Executive Commission and the Filipino people to do their utmost to attain their own independence, with a full realization of the ideals behind the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Spurs Filipino People

Domei

MANILA, January 28.—The declaration by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in his Diet speech today that Japan is prepared to recognize Philippine independence provided the country cooperates in building the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has given the greatest hopes to the Filipino officials as well as civilians.

Political circles here are unanimous in expressing their opinion that the reiteration by the Japanese Premier of according independence to the Philippines is an open endorsement that Japan has deepened its confidence in the Filipino people. They hold that they must extend further collaboration to Japan in responding to such an attitude.

The country's independence has been a long pending problem traceable to the days when it was under American rule but, the same circles opined, there is a fundamental difference in viewpoints, for, it was not until they were confronted with difficulties following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that they realized the sheer emptiness of the independence, which they had been pursuing in the past.

These quarters clarified that their eventual goal is the acquisition of independence, but the time is still immature at the moment as it necessary first of all to prepare themselves adequately to accept the Japanese offer of independence.

It must be remembered, the same sources pointed out, that the materialization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere alone will bring about a bright future for the Philippines. The Filipino people must therefore make utmost efforts for the substantial construction of the Philippines and thus to contribute their share in the prosecution of the current war, they added.

In conclusion, the same quarters said that the Filipino people must consider that cooperation with Japan is for the existence of the Philippines and for the preservation of the country's life-line rather than for the acquisition of their country's independence.

Nanking Gears War Economy To Home Setup

(Continued From Page 1)

established organ:

Chao Tsun-yueh, Tsai Pai, Su Cheng-te, Tai Ying-fu, Hung Manhun and Ku Chi-wu, all former members of the now extinct Political Affairs Committee of the Executive Yuan, former Vice-Minister of Interior Li Wen-pin, former Vice-Minister of Industry and Commerce Li Tsu-yu, former Vice-Minister of Judicial Administration Chiao Wanhsuan, former Vice-Minister of Communications Peng Nien, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yun-wen and Vice-Minister of Education Liu Yang-shan.

Enemy Press Hits Casablanca Talks

(Continued From Page 1)

as stating that Casablanca was chosen for a meeting place because Roosevelt wanted to show himself personally to his new subjects and because London did not want to humble itself again by going to Washington. These circles said that the most remarkable point about the meeting was the fact that Stalin, who had been involved, did not attend. The same quarters added that the fact that no mention of the German submarine menace was made in the announcements following the meeting indicates that Roosevelt and Churchill failed to reach an agreement concerning this question.

AMERICANS ASSAIL CASABLANCA TALKS

(Continued From Page 1)

could be tied together by exchanging representatives of each conference. If America and Britain persists in not offering a new recognition to the Chungking regime, the war in East Asia will be forgotten and Japan, further strengthening its foundations, will become unbeatable."

Another Democrat Representative, John Rankin, on Thursday pointed out the importance of the war in the Pacific and warned, "The people seem to be moved to reverie by the Casablanca conference, but it must not be overlooked that Japan is America's eternal and most dangerous enemy."

Senator Disappointed

In the senate, Democrat Senator Walter George disappointedly declared, "I expected the Anglo-American conference to bring about greater results. The Soviet Union and Chungking especially should have taken part in the conference."

Senator Robert Taft, Republican, stated, "I do not say that the situation in North Africa has been made any brighter by the Casablanca conference. But I expect something more to be announced not so far in the future."

On his way home from the conference in Casablanca, President Roosevelt unexpectedly stopped in at Rio de Janeiro, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, dated January 28.

Upon conclusion of the parley in Casablanca, President Roosevelt and his suite boarded two four-engined army transport planes and made their first landing at the Robert Airfield, located at a point 50 miles from Monrovia, in Liberia, West Africa. After conferring with the commander of the United States Air Transport Corps there, the diplomatic group arrived in Brazil, but the details of the journey as to the date or the time of the departure or the arrival were not revealed. It is positive, however, that Roosevelt met Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, the President of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro.

Girls Drill in Halberds

Well deserving the name of being the descendants of Lady Tomoe, the girls of the Kiso Girls' School in Nagano, are taking up their midwinter practise of wielding halberds at their snow-swept training ground. With cheeks flushed red and their bodies perspiring from the strenuous exercise, the girls, with white bands tied around their heads are physically training themselves for the heavy tasks of tomorrow, according to the Asahi.

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PARTY FINDS RICHES IN BORNEO JUNGLES

Gold, Fertile Lands, Dayak Tribes Found in Hinterland By Japanese Explorers

Borneo, whose interior is yet covered with dense, lonely jungles, hides within its realms vast quantities of undeveloped mineral deposits—gold, silver, lead, coal, crystal. To investigate the hidden resources of this remote island, a group of men, including among them the members of the natural resources investigation committee of the Navy, were recently dispatched to one of her many gold mines, along the shores of the Barito River.

From a member of the Navy Press Corps, Gakuji Iima, comes the following account of the thrilling experiences of their adventures.

"Boarding the Nagayoshi Maru, a motor boat generally used for river travel, our party left the city of Banjermasin, the Venice of the South Seas.

"From the Muller Mountains, through the plains of Banjermasin, flows the Barito River, the largest water route in Borneo. It was on this waterway, which expands to some 800 to 1,000 meters in width toward its mouth, that we navigated our way, heading steadily upstream.

"Before us stretched deep, virgin forests, patched here and there by occasional rubber plantations. Thick junglelands lay in somber tranquility, as though sheltering some cons-old mystery. Now and then, small houses belonging to the Dayaks, broke the monotony of the scene.

"For four consecutive days, the boat sped upstream. It became gradually cooler, and we were forced to sleep under two thick blankets. At the end of the fourth day, we reached a small village inhabited by the natives, most of whom were engaged in the open-cut method of mining. They were still using extremely primitive methods, such as digging with their hands.

Tale of Magic

"Another day's sailing brought us to a village inhabited mostly by Chinese. It was here that we heard a strange legend concerning the stately mountain, rising arrogantly to the east of the village. The Dayaks, we were told, believing that earth taken from the summits of the mountain makes their wishes come true, often attempt to climb its heights, but no one who has once started toward its summits has ever returned. Only the chieftain of the tribe, through special powers, may obtain it. He sends one of his men, who, on that occasion, ties a long cord around his waist and starts on the long journey up. As soon as he has gathered the lump of earth, he must be pulled back by the rope, for he himself has no desire to leave the summits.

"Taking the upstream course for another day, this time aboard a smaller motor-boat, we were surprised to see Rising Sun flags hoisted at every house along the banks of the river. We learned then that there existed among the Dayaks in that vicinity a legend that one day their saviours would come, riding on white horses. It was apparent they regarded the Japanese as their saviours, for even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they were said to have been eagerly making the flags of the 'Land of the Rising Sun.'

Reaches Small Hamlet

"We finally reached our destination, landing at a small hamlet, whose chieftain conveniently offered to guide us to the gold mine. He led us through thick, pathless jungles, which, we were told, were frequented by large herds of ferocious buffaloes. Our guide seriously warned us not to fire at the buffaloes, for to do so would endanger our lives. Several times during our progress we came upon these animals, a factor which made us exceedingly uncomfortable.

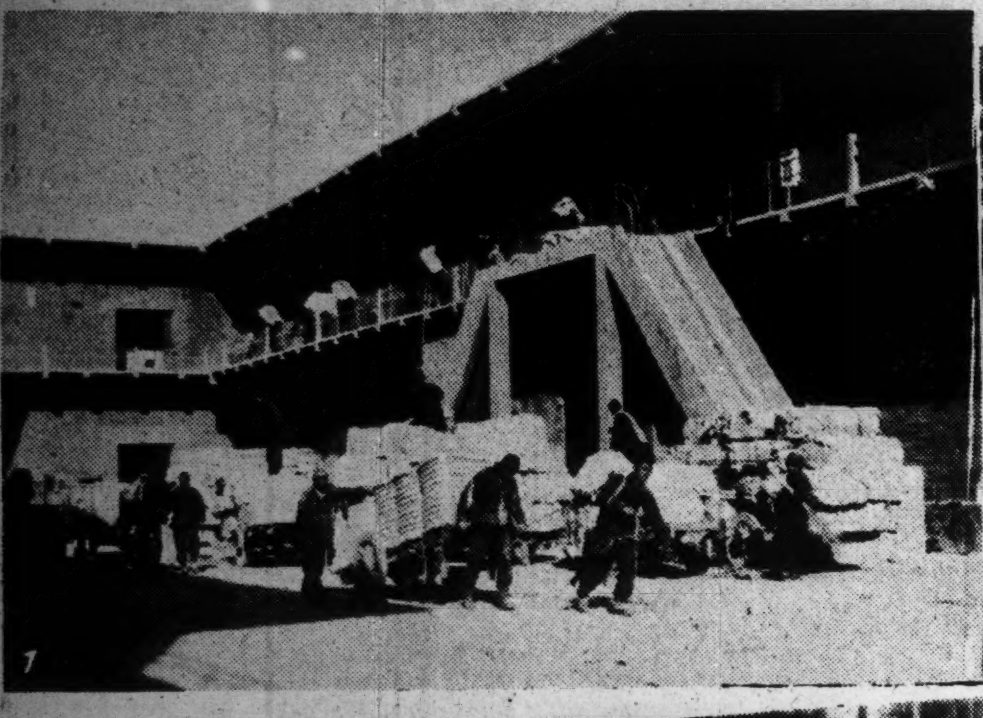
"Presently, we came upon a wide stretch of bamboo forests, but again entered into densely thicketed jungles. Here trees measured over four arms' lengths. No ray of sun penetrated its dark interior. Numberless leeches dropped from above, clinging tenaciously to our clothes, while thorns of poisonous rose bushes pricked our faces and hands. It was extremely uncomfortable, and certainly we could not have felt more miserable.

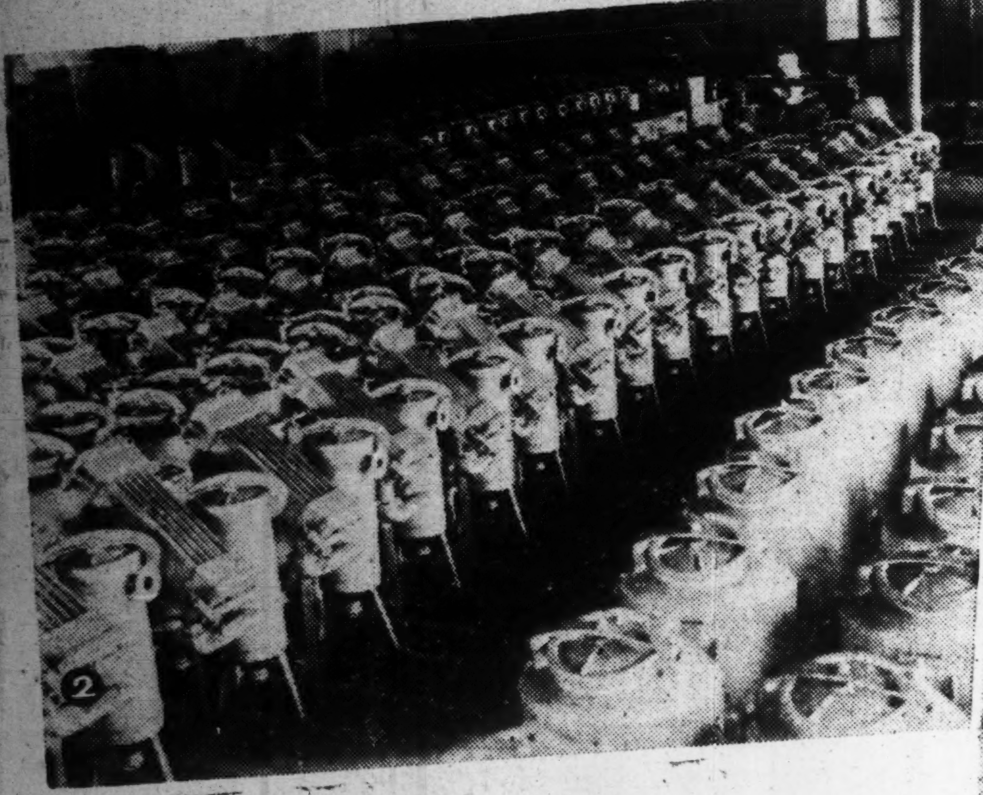
"We felt relieved, in fact, almost gay, when we at last arrived at a cottage belonging to a Dayak family. Here, we were served sugar canes, which, to me, tasted better than ambrosia for the gods. In front of the house, there ran a small stream, along whose banks a woman was scooping gold sand with a bowl.

"After thanking the Dayak family for their hospitality, we resumed our journey further into the jungle, and shortly came across a banana forest. Climbing from here a steep path and wandering through dangerous valleys, we finally reached the mine, where the Dayaks were engaged in gathering nuggets of gold by a primitive open-cut system. There were, we later discovered, not only nuggets of gold, but silver, lead, crystal, and other mineral, buried deep within this area. In its vicinity, too, were large stretches of rich, fertile land, suitable for agricultural development."

+ + + CHINA'S WAR MACHINE ROARS INTO ACTION + + +

With the Declaration of War Against the United States and Britain, Nanking Unleashed the Full Might Of Its Power—Power Backed by Tremendous Resources





Pitting its massive shoulders side by side with Japan in the great war to liberate the peoples of East Asia, China has mobilized the full force of its unlimited war materials, its vast manpower under the leadership of the National Government at Nanking for the fight against the United States and Britain. Since the declaration of war, the formidable industrial and agricultural machines of China have been rolling faster, more efficiently than ever. A powerful nation, inspired by the ideals of the current battle, is on the march. All China has been mobilized, all except the small, disgruntled, bitterly disillusioned minority that makes up the Chungking regime, tucked away uncomfortably in a barren corner of the Chinese hinterland. First comes North China, rich storehouse of unlimited treasures, possessed of huge deposit of coal, iron and other minerals. Here, as elsewhere, the work of development, of construction, is progressing rapidly, smoothly. The warehouses are full of cotton and other agricultural products, the mines are turning out tons of precious minerals, the factories are pouring forth a steady stream of important products.

Over the vast area of China, from the great provinces of the north to the warm, rich regions of the south, men and machines are at work. (1) Cotton warehouse in North China. (2) Coal-gas machine factory in Tientsin. (3) Youths of South China gaining experience in an automobile factory. (4) South China women at work in a leather factory.

China Prepared to Win

New National Movement Gaining Momentum as Nanking Leaders Perfect Wartime Domestic Structure to Crush Anglo-Saxons

By Arrangement With the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

With Nanking's declaration of war against the United States and Britain as a turning point, China under the wise and able leadership of Wang Ching-wei is making marked strides in various fields and in every phase of the Chinese national structure. The most conspicuous of these advancements is noticeable in the new citizens' movement.

President Wang Ching-wei first advocated this national movement at the fourth plenary session of the Kuomintang which was convened in Nanking in November, 1941, immediately before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Although this movement was first advocated by Chiang Kai-shek under name of the new life movement, it failed to function. However, President Wang, after introducing great improvements and new spirit into the old movement, has embarked upon the important task of establishing a new China with the unanimous support of all the Chinese people. It is a movement intended to restore "the soul of Asia" which has been lost in the half-colonial circumstances under the Anglo-American domination which lasted for many years. It is a retraining of the soul of the Chinese and aims at the promotion of the national spirit through deep self-reflection and self-encouragement.

Wang's Message

Close on the heels of the advocacy of this movement, Japan entered the War of Greater East Asia. The opening of hostilities between Japan and the Anglo-American Powers has all the more heightened the urgent importance and necessity of re-drilling the soul of all the people of new China whose fundamental national principle is to share joy and sorrow with Japan. Consequently, President Wang Ching-wei, announcing the essential points of the new citizens' movement on January 1, 1942, vigorously addressed himself to the 400,000,000 fellow countrymen, as follows:

"The Sino-Japanese conflict has now turned into a great war of defending East Asia. At this important juncture, if we do not instill in ourselves a new spirit, how can we share this new responsibility and achieve this new important mission? It is not particularly necessary to create new principles for the new national movement for we have already the so-called Three People's Principles which serve as fundamental rules for the establishment of a new China."

Following the vindication of the fundamental idea of the new national movement, President Wang Ching-wei asked rhetorically:

"Why is it that we have so far been unable to materialize the Three People's Principles? Why have we been unable to materialize the Three People's Principles? Why have we been unable to realize democracy? Because we have forgotten Asianism." Secondly, why have we not capably put into practise the principle of people's rights? Because we have neglected the system of democratic centralization." Thirdly, why is that we could not prosecute the principle of people's livelihood? Because we have made light of the development of national capital."

Campaign Begins

It would be interesting to recall here how Wang Ching-wei has started his campaign. On June 2 of last year, he formed a Committee for Accelerating the New Citizens' Movement, he himself becoming its chairman. His chief secretary was his most trusted subordinate, Lin Pai-sheng. On July 4, the Committee held its first meeting, and on July 9, a mobilization order of the movement was promulgated. From the end of the same month, the training of students and workers was commenced. Just at that time, the vice-president of the Japan Youth Association, and the chief of the National Training Department visited China, from whom the leaders of the new citizens' movement learned much regarding the training methods of Japanese young men. In August, the songs of the Chinese young men's associations, and also of the Chinese children, with improvements made by Chairman Wang Ching-wei himself, were formally announced. Pushing the new movement into various provinces and cities, the Committee hurriedly established sub-committees and sub-associations of the movement's headquarters.

The new citizens' movement is of course, directed toward all the Chinese people, but the utmost importance is placed on the youth of the country. On October 10 of last year when a students' rally participated by over 10,000 university, college, middle and primary school students and pupils took place in Nanking, in commemoration of the Double Tenth Festival, Chief Executive Wang Ching-wei strongly appealed to Chinese young men and children that the future destiny of the new-born China solely rests on their shoulders.

Nucleus of Movement

The nucleus of the new citizens' movement is formed by three organizations, namely, the Chinese Young men's Association, the Chinese Boy Scouts and the Chinese Model Young men's Association. The Chinese Young men's Association and the Boy Scouts are formed by school students, to which young men's workers' units are attached. These associations are inseparably and closely linked with those of provinces and cities, all of them being under the jurisdiction of the central headquarters. Then the Model Young men's Association is made to play the role of storm troops, its control also coming under the supervision of the Headquarters of the Chinese Model Young men's Association.

In order to push forward vigorously the new citizens' movement, the following mottos have been adopted as fundamental essentials:

1. March forward toward the execution of the new citizens' movement, forgetting oneself and placing greater importance on public matters than personal affairs.
2. Realize the emancipation of Greater East Asia.
3. Make the three people's principles the fundamentals for reconstructing a new China.
4. Associations should be systematized.
5. Action should be disciplined.
6. Knowledge should be gained scientifically.
7. Individuals must contribute as much as possible to the State, and receive as little as possible from the State.
8. Make it a joy to do good things, and be ashamed of doing wrong.
9. Blame oneself first, and then blame others.
10. Increase production and economize consumption.

Other Principles Added

The visit to Japan of President Wang Ching-wei and his party toward the end of last year caused the time to ripen for China's participation in the Greater East Asia War. Having seen this fact, Wang Ching-wei on January 1 this year went a step further, and stressed three more vital things to be added to the essential points of the new movement. They are: (1) Cooperation toward the War of Greater East Asia; (2) Security of peace and order; and (3) Increased production. These newly added essential points definitely indicate the future course of the movement, and herein is clearly discernible Nanking's firm determination to "die or live" with Japan.

Thus simultaneously with China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain on January 9, the Committee for Accelerating the New Citizens' Movement, which has hitherto been under the supervision of the Administrative Council, has been placed under direct control of the Government. Following this, on January 13, the Committee held its first meeting after its reorganization, and decided upon vigorously realizing the aforesaid three essential points.

On the other hand, the organizational work of the Chinese Model Young men's Association, the Chinese Young men's Association, and the Chinese Boy Scouts is steadily being carried on. The inauguration ceremony of these associations is scheduled to take place on March 30, the anniversary of the return of the Chinese capital to Nanking, with definite and bright prospects of making marked strides in the future toward the successful termination of the Greater East Asia War.

VIGOROUS WEEKEND SLATED FOR Y.C.A.C.

Hockey, Handball, Badminton Games Scheduled to Be Played Off at Club Grounds

Two hockey games, two handball matches and several Badminton tournaments are scheduled to be played off at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club over the coming weekend. The Club ladies' will hold a handball practice from 2:30 p.m. today in preparation for their first game Sunday. A number of Badminton matches will also be played off today. At 9:30 a.m. Sunday the German second hockey eleven will meet the Waseda second eleven while the firsts are booked to cross sticks with the Waseda O.B. from 11 a.m.

From 2 p.m. the Y.C. and A.C. ladies will play a handball game against a Japanese girls school while the men's team will meet a combined university team from 3 p.m. The men's handball team comprising members of both the Club and German teams, will be teamed together for the first time Sunday. However, as only the best players from both teams will be chosen, a strong lineup is expected.

In the hockey match on Sunday the German second team will no doubt encounter stiff opposition from the Waseda reserves and a victory for Waseda is anticipated.

Led by Captain Burmester, the heretofore undefeated and untied German first hockey eleven will make an attempt to register its 13th straight victory over the Waseda Old Boys, and although the opposing team is reputed to be quite strong, another German win is expected.

The Club ladies' who are making their initial appearance on the handball field Sunday are expected to make a good showing against the Japanese ladies' as most of the players on the team have had basketball experience.

The following players are asked to turn out:

Ladies' handball: Miss Albeck, Mrs. Brigel, Miss Lord, Miss Prohaska, Miss L. Andreis, Miss Maria Andreis, Miss M. Andreis, Miss R. Eymard, Miss C. Planas, Miss T. Planas, Miss L. Wertheimber and Miss G. Andreis.

Hockey seconds: Harriss, Vogt, L. Fachtmann, Achenhausen (captain), Bergmann, Correns, Henn, Sonnenschein, Mosler, V. Morgen, and M. Fachtmann. Referee: Glombik.

Hockey firsts: Meisinger, E. Levedag, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, N. Schuette, Edu Levedag, Pekrun, Dohm, and W. Schuette. Referee: Glombik.

Men's handball: Wirsing, M. Fachtmann, Handge, Agajan, O. Schmidt, Schoene, Planas, Speringer, Bernstein, Harriss, Ocmichen, Krajewicz, Soff, Weiss, Fink, and Ludde-Neurath.

The following badminton tournaments will be played:

Saturday: E. Eastlake and F. Eastlake vs. A. Agajan and G. Agajan 3:30 p.m., Mrs. Mariani and Marchisio vs. Miss Lord and Planas 4 p.m., J. Planas vs. Kaufmann 4:30 p.m., Mrs. Mariani vs. Miss Herdvendal 5 p.m., Bielous vs. G. Agajan 5:30 p.m., J. Albeck vs. Dentici 3 p.m., Harriss and Weiss vs. Longy and Cornu 8 p.m.

Sunday: J. Planas and J. daSilva vs. J. Boixo and Eymard 4 p.m., Miss R. Eymard and Kaufmann vs. Miss Hardvendal and G. Agajan 4:30 p.m., Miss C. Eymard and Weiss vs. Miss R. Eymard and Eymard 5 p.m., G. Agajan and Rodriguez vs. Petroff an R. daSilva 6 p.m., Miss Albeck and Rodriguez vs. Mrs. Bouvard and Dentici 6:30 p.m., Miss Albeck and Rodriguez vs. Miss Prohaska and Harriss 8:30 p.m.

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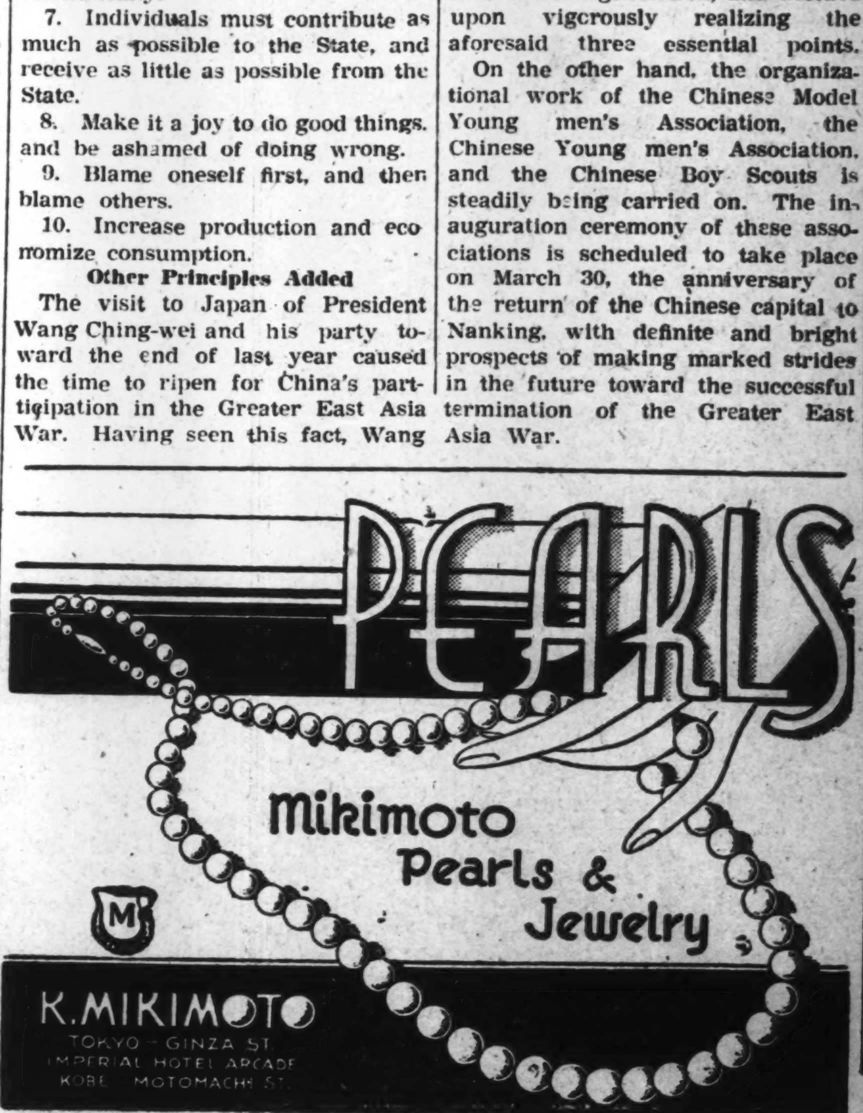

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

BOOK TWO

Chapter 3

Shirobe of the Village

Though Shirobe was a village urchin wild
Lord Kira had noticed all the while
That 'neath his dirt-stained rustic skin
Glowed the true warrior's will to win

As soon as they had sat down Ikkaku asked,

"I hear that the Castle of Ako was peacefully submitted to the authorities, but are the retainers as resigned to their fate as they seem to be?"

Johachi related all that he had observed in Ako while he had been there in the guise of a curio-dealer.

"After the Castle was handed over to Lord Wakizaka Awaji-no-Kami, some of the retainers have gone up to the Kyoto area, and some have retired to the homes of relatives in the neighboring districts. To all outward appearances, the Ako clan is no more, but I think there is all the more reason for that we should be on our guard."

"Then, they mean to avenge the death of their lord, as is popularly believed?"

"That is the conclusion I arrived at. Although, of course, outwardly, the Ako retainers are resigned to their fate."

"But can they remain united when the clan domains have been confiscated and the retainers dispersed?"

"The bond that unites them exists in their hearts. On the occasion of the confiscation of the Castle, I discovered that amongst those three hundred odd samurai is one man whose strength of character is such that even if the clan land is no more, even if Lord Asano is dead, it cannot be said that the Ako clan has ceased to exist."

"H'm. Is that man Shogen Okuno or Kyurobei Ono? Or Soemon Hara?"

"That is what everybody thought. But the results of my observations revealed that the man who was responsible for what has happened up to now is Kuranosuke Oishi, who had been hitherto regarded by all as a humdrum, rustic samurai. Chief Councilor Hyobu Chisaka warned me to keep him under observation. He is the one man to watch, I'm sure."

"And where is Kuranosuke Oishi now?"

"It seems that he intends to go up to Yamashina in Kyoto. He has already packed all his belongings. But from last month a carbuncle developed on his left arm, which gave him a high fever, and he is resting in the village of Ozaki at the home of an old man called Yasuke. The village is not far from Ako. I thought this would be a good time to report to Councilor Chisaka, and so I left Ako for Yedo. It was Chisaka's order that I should visit you."

At that moment Ikkaku's mother called out from outside.

"Shirobe. The noodles are ready. Shall I bring them to your room?"

"Never mind," called back Ikkaku. "Put them in the kitchen. We will go there. Join us, mother. Our visitor is an old friend of mine. There is no need to stand on ceremony where he is concerned."

"Do you want some sake or not?"

"Sure, we want sake," said Johachi Kimura. The two friends burst out laughing.

The next morning.

Both Ikkaku and Johachi were clad in travelling outfits when they sat down for breakfast.

Johachi had rearranged his hair, which had been twisted into the "sakayaki" style peculiar to townsmen for two months, into its former samurai style. It stood out stiffly in parts, giving him a somewhat comical appearance.

After their meal, Ikkaku Shimizu retired to the room which contained the ancestral shrine. When he came out again, the eyes of his mother were glistening with tears.

"Shirobe," she said, "I am an old woman, I may die at any moment. But even when you hear that I am ill on my deathbed, there is no need for you to come back. Don't forget your duty to your lord. Your duty must come first. Whatever happens, don't forget the debt of gratitude you owe to your lord."

She looked with moist eyes at her son who was stooping over his sandals, and blew her nose noisily.

Kimura went out first. "Thank you very much for all your kindness," he said with a bow, and putting on his sedge-hat, he began to tie the strings beneath his chin.

Ikkaku and Johachi went silently out of the gate. As they walked over the foot-path between the green rice-fields, the planters stood erect and waved their hands at Ikkaku. Ikkaku raised his hat high and waved back.

They were all distant relatives of Ikkaku Shimizu. For the sake of these innocent people too, working under the headship of the Kira family, Ikkaku felt that he could not deviate from the path of the duty that lay so clear ahead of him.

When they came to the Kezoji temple, which had been the family temple of the Kira family for successive generations, the two took off their hats and paid their respects. To Ikkaku, the temple signified something which he could never forget even unto his last moment.

During his boyhood days, when he had been a little, sun-burnt urchin chasing cicada in the summer, Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke and his wife used to come here often, partly to pray to the spirits of their ancestors, and partly to escape from the summer heat of Yedo.

At that time Lord Kira was making arrangements for the erection of three images, one of the first founder of the clan, another of the middle ancestor, and the third of himself, within the temple.

Something about Shirobe must have attracted the attention of Lord Kira. His keen eyes must have detected possibilities beneath the dirty exterior of that sun-blackened, lively urchin.

"There is something about that Shirobe. I should like to take him with me to Yedo," Lord Kira had said to his attendants. And that had been the beginning of Shirobe's career as a samurai.

Since he had become Ikkaku Shimizu, this was the fourth time he had returned to the village. He felt that it was probably the last time he was treading the soil of his native village.

At any rate, he knew that the life of his lord, Kozuke-no-Suke, was not safe. If the worst came to pass, he was ready to sacrifice his life in his lord's defense. Indeed, he felt that his existence had but one purpose,—to die for his lord.

The standing of Johachi Kimura was a little different though he was also a retainer of Lord Kira. Kimura was a samurai from the roots. He had been a retainer of the Uesugi family of Yonezawa. When the daughter of the Uesugi family, Tomiko, had been married off to Lord Kira, Kimura had been transferred to the Kira family.

Johachi Kimura, therefore, had frequent access to the Uesugi family, and was also favored with the trust of Hyobu Chisaka, the hereditary Councilor of the Uesugi family.

"As long as we two are in the Kira family, . . ." both Kimura and Shimizu told themselves with justifiable self-conceit. In Yedo was Heihachiro Kobayashi. As long as the three of them, Ikkaku, Johachi and Heihachiro, were around their master, they would not let the Ako ronin touch even the hem of his garment. This was the unspoken vow of Ikkaku and Johachi.

(To Be Continued)

Japanese and Indonesian Ladies Meet in First Round-Table Talk

Southern Belles Ask For Friendship of Japanese Ladies in Building a Brighter, Better Asia

Oshima: Before we enter into the conference, allow me to say a few words in introduction. The dust and din of battle have already long since left this capital of Celebes, and various re-construction programs have been proposed and adopted, but this is the first time in history that a meeting has been arranged between Japanese women and Indonesian women. The Japanese ladies here have been specially invited for this conference, and the Indonesian ladies were called together by the good offices of Interpreter Hagihara of the 00 Naval Headquarters of this island. Please have no hesitation in expressing your opinions. Interpreter Hagihara will translate for both sides.

Kazuko Shindo: Let me start the ball rolling. What do you Indonesian ladies think of us Japanese women?

Deydey Ondan: We have not yet had the opportunity of intimately conversing with Japanese ladies, but so far we are very favorably impressed. They are neat and pretty. I think if we get to know them better, we shall like them more and more; please, won't you be our friends?

Fukuyuki Abe: With pleasure. And thank you very much. Then what is the difference between Japanese women and Dutch women?

Colleen Wa Oronto: The Dutch women were terrible. Even when we sat at the same table, they never talked to us. And we could not talk to them. When they looked at us they used to twist their lips into a sneer. Japanese women are just the other way round. They are very sympathetic and kind. We like them very much.

Oshima: Won't you tell us your impressions on your way from Japan to this island?

Shindo: When we landed on the palm-fringed beach of Macassar, and saw nothing but crimson flowers around and blue skies overhead, we felt that the freshness of youth is a permanent feature of this land.

Fukuyuki Abe: When we saw for the first time the Southern Cross, of which we had heard so much, from the deck of our ship, we were so elated that we could not sleep that night. Of course, we can see the Southern Cross from here, but it looks so different when looked at from the sea. Do you have any interest in the Southern Cross?

Interest in Southern Cross

Colleen Wa Oronto: Oh, the Southern Cross? We do not have much interest in it.

Lin Yansen: We are more interested in people than in stars. (Laughter). And we are more interested in the moon than in the stars. And more in the possibilities of a moon-lit night than in the moon itself.

Yayoi Yoshida: I think I heard that song "Moon-lit Night" while I was in Japan.

Lin Yansen: The words of the song run somewhat as follows: "The full moon smiles on the river, and on its banks, the crocodiles, unafraid of death, are out. Don't believe what a man tells you. Be unafraid of death, swearing to God." Such are the strange words of this song. I think the only thing true about it is the phrase, "Don't believe what a man tells you". (She says this so solemnly that all laugh)

Yukiko Yamazaki: Then you do not have any tradition like the Japanese one about there being a rabbit pounding rice-cakes in the moon?

Colleen Oronto: No, we do not have any such strange tradition.

Yoshida: When I see the tropic moon I am reminded of the autumn moon back home. I wonder how everyone is getting on. By the way, how do Indonesian women educate their children at home?

Colleen Oronto: You mean home education? At home the mother allows her children to play all the while. But when a child does something wrong, the mother scolds it severely.

Deydey Ondan: Japanese ladies are so polite. But don't you feel hot when you are wearing the kimono?

Yoshida: Our sleeves are long and wide, and so the dress feels cool.

Ondan: Is that so? We should like to wear kimono too.

Yoshida: How do you Indonesian women choose your bridegrooms to be?

Ondan: That is a difficult question. What sort of man would you choose for your husband?

Yoshida: Our ideal husband is a man who is healthy and strong, and who has a steady character. That is the first requirement.

Ondan: Do you care to what nationality he belongs to?

Kiyo Taguchi: We prefer Japanese to any other.

Racial Indifference

Ondan: That's where we differ from you. We do not care to what nationality our man belongs to, as long as he does not tell lies. And of course, he must be handsome. (Laughter).

Interpreter Hagihara: At this juncture, let me say a few words on the education of this country. The Indonesian women here are representative women of this country, having received the highest education available. The ladies here are from Minahassa, and intellectually they are superior to the rest of the Indonesians. Before the war, the Dutch authorities fixed the rate of salaries as follows: Assuming that a Dutch girl gets 100, a Minahassa girl would receive 80. Javanese girls and Macassar girls used to get much less, about 40.

Yoshida: Miss Lees Tan here is the prettiest. Where are you from, Miss Tan?

Lees Tan: I am a half-caste. My father is Chinese and my mother Indonesian.

Yoshida: And your school?

Tan: I went up to the seventh grade in lower school. Then I entered the girls High School here. Besides Dutch I also studied the English language. The war broke out in my second year, and the school was shut down. So I had to leave.

Ondan: After leaving the lower school, I went to the Girls Domestic Economy School.

Oronto: I was also in the High School, but the war forced me to leave.

Yoshida: What were the principal things you learnt in school?

Oronto: Languages were our chief subjects. Dutch, French, and English.

Abe: What about sewing and embroidery?

Oronto: We didn't do much of that. Algebra and Geometry were also included.

Tan: And typing. (Laughter)

Lovers of Music

Oronto: We are all fond of music. We used to take piano lessons once a week on Saturdays.

Yoshida: Did you play Schubert or Chopin?

Oronto: Oh no. What we played were dance numbers. (Laughter)

Yamazaki: Dancing? You mean solo dancing, like the ballet?

Oronto: No. We mean social dancing, you know, men and women dancing together. All of us here know how to waltz or fox-trot.

Yoshida: Will you tell us about your wedding ceremonies?

Tan: In my place, we do it Chinese fashion.

Yansen: In my place we do it Celebes fashion.

Yoshida: And what is your religion?

Ondan: Ho, ho. What a cross-examination! We are all Christians. We go to Church on Sundays.

Oronto: The people here, when they reach the age of twenty, are baptised.

Ondan: What is the religion of the Japanese?

Yoshida: We have our Way of the Gods.

Ondan: Oh yes. You mean Shindo.

Yoshida: Japan is God's country. Its way is the way of the Gods. There is nothing like it in either Europe or America. By the way, the children here all sing the Patriotic March well. But do they understand what they are singing?

Interpreter Hagihara: I don't think they understand perfectly. But the Indonesian ladies here are all proficient in the Japanese language.

Oronto: I can write a letter in Japanese.

Tan: I am studying Japanese conversation at present.

Yansen: I have managed to master the katakana. I go to school twice a week. Japanese is so complex, and it is interesting, but so difficult.

Oronto: Is music taught in schools in Japan?

Yamazaki: In the High Schools, piano lessons are given. Then there are musical instruments special to Japan, such as the koto and the samisen.

Yoshida: Do you have anything like the flower arrangement of Japan?

Ondan: No, flowers here grow anywhere all the time. We just pluck them, and put them into a vase anyhow.

Variety of Fruit

Yoshida: You have so many kinds of fruit here.

Ondan: Did you eat the mangosteen? What is the fruit you liked best in the South?

Taguchi: I like all kinds of fruit here.

Tan: The tastiest fruit is the durian, although it smells the worst.

Oronto: What kinds of fruit do you have in Japan?

Taguchi: There is an infinitely great variety. Peach, orange, melon, persimmon, pear, apple, cherry and many others.

Yansen: I should like to go to Japan even just for the fruits.

Yoshida: How high have Indonesian women climbed up in the social scale? In Japan there are many accomplished women poets and novelists, professors, doctors and musicians.

Oronto: We have quite a number of highly educated women here. Indonesian women are teachers in not only the lower schools but also in the High Schools.

Yoshida: What do you do for recreation?

Oronto: We play basket-ball, tennis, ping-pong and also we swim.

Yamazaki: Then let us have a competition one of these days.

Ondan: That would be fun.

Yoshida: In Japan, most of us have elaborate dolls in the house. Do you have anything similar?

Yansen: We have mascots. Have you a mascot?

Shindo: (putting a hand on her bosom) I have. It is a charm from the Ise Shrine.

Ondan: You are a devout people.

Oshima: Time's up, ladies.

Yoshida: Thank you all so much. We feel that we have become better friends.

Yansen: Thank you. If you Japanese women will be our friends for ever, we shall be very happy. If you will take our hands, we shall go with you anywhere, anytime, for a better, brighter East Asia.

Children of the South

Japanese Soldiers Are Great Favorites of Shonanto Children Who Represent a Great Variety of Races

Wherever the Imperial Japanese Forces may go, the first to welcome them are the children of that place. In Shonanto, which is well called a museum of human races, the children who surround the Japanese soldiers, looking at them with round eyes full of hero-worship, represent a great variety of races.

Chinese children form the greatest number. Next come the Malai children, then the Indians and next the Arabs. Due perhaps to the fact that from earliest childhood they are used to playing together—different though they are in race, they do not show the least racial discrimination. It only makes them the more lovable.

But an observant onlooker would observe that the children unconsciously exhibit racial characteristics, even if they themselves are unaware of it.

The Chinese children are interested in money. They will follow the Japanese soldiers, carrying some baggage for them, and receive some payment for their trouble. Some of them walk the streets selling cigarettes.

Almost all of them go to the Japanese schools, and they study the language because they think it will be useful to them in future in their business.

If one lifts up a Chinese boy's coat, he will see that he has a key tied round his middle. The boy will explain that the key fits his own private locker at home, which not even his parents can open without his permission.

The Malai boys wear black velvet hats called songko. It is interesting to note that they seem to consider the wearing of this hat a piece of etiquette. When one calls a Malai boy in the house, he will answer, "Yes, Sir!" and put on his hat before he appears before the master.

Most of them, however, are rather lazy. When you ask them what they are going to become when they grow up, most of them will answer that they wish to become chauffeurs or servants.

The Indian boys are the best dressed of the lot. They have a long, cool piece of cloth wound round their waist, and the end of this is flung over the shoulder. This seems to be the traditional style of dressing.

They have rings round the wrists and ankles, and even the boys have gold buttons on their shirts.

There are many Eurasian children, but they do not mix well with the rest. They are also the slowest in learning the Japanese language, or in absorbing the factors of the new situation. But they too are children of new Asia, and probably will gradually come to understand their duties and responsibilities.

(Shukan Fujin Asahi)

Death of a Squad Leader

The squad-leader had lost both arms when a shell had burst near him. Blood streamed down his sides in torrents. The section-leader, anxious to save his life, told him to withdraw to the rear where he could get first-aid treatment. But the squad-leader shook his head.

"I want to die here with all the rest of my men." He gritted his teeth.

The section-leader's eyes flashed. "Withdraw!" he commanded. "It's an order!"

The squad-leader bowed his head. An order was an order.

"Men," he said, swaying on his feet, "I wanted to die with you, but an order is an order. When I am gone, continue to do your best! Good-bye!"

"Please don't worry, sir. Hurry back and get proper treatment, sir." His men were in tears.

On the way to the rear lines, however, the squad-leader collapsed and died.

The Wounded Sentinel

The officer was walking round the sentry lines during the early hours before dawn. Shells screamed overhead, and bullets whizzed dangerously close even as he walked.

He came to a certain outpost where a lone sentry stood. Looking closely at the sentry, the officer noticed that he was holding his rifle by means of the shoulder-strap, which he held gripped tight between his teeth. From both his hands, which hung limply beside him, blood was dripping.

The officer snatched the rifle away. "Here, you," he exclaimed. "You are wounded. This won't do. Go back at once and see the army surgeon. I will stand here in your place till the relief comes."

The sentinel shook his head. "No sir, I am all right. My ears and eyes are still in good order, sir."

The officer was struck dumb by the unflinching spirit of the soldier.

In Face of Death

The section had taken an important enemy position, but the section leader knew that the enemy would return in overwhelming numbers to retake it.

The section leader assembled his men. Silently he took out a small book from his breast pocket, and opening it he began to read out in a strong steady voice. It was the Imperial Rescript to the Army and Navy.

Shells and bullets began to fall thick and fast around them as the enemy returned, but the men listened at attention as the leader continued to read out the words of the Rescript. The faces of commander and men were calm, tranquil.

A shell screamed overhead. Another fell with a crash a few yards from the commander. But through the dust and smoke the steady tones of his voice continued.

Presently he finished his reading, and replacing the book reverently in his pocket, he whipped out his sword.

Red-hot bullets kicked up dust round their feet. Machine-guns barked. The roar of howitzers shook the ground. The men swiftly moved to their positions at a word of order. Their faces were alight, for inside them burned the spirit of the Japanese warrior, the spirit that knows no defeat.

Poison-Fish

To the average reader, the term "poison-fish" at once brings to mind the globe-fish. But there are other fish which are just as poisonous as the famous globe-fish.

Some fish are poisonous only when they are eaten, some have poisonous barbs, and some have poisonous bites. The teraodon rublipes, the red-eyed globe-fish, and other species of the globe-fish have a poison called tetrodkisin in the liver and eggs. When they are eaten, poisoning occurs. It is characteristic of globe-fish poisoning that immunity never occurs.

The minous adamsi and allied fish have poisonous barbs. It is interesting to note that if the serum of the eel is injected into a rabbit, it will die.

The Color of the Sea

From the deep blue of the southern seas to the light yellow of the northern waters, the color of the sea varies with the latitudes. By looking at the color of the sea it is possible to tell what part of the world it is. Experienced fishermen can tell the sort of fish they can expect by looking at the color of the sea.

The color of the sea is very important, but as yet a thorough study of its nature has yet to be carried out. This is because there is no suitable method by which one may determine the color of the sea.

As the name "Kuro-shiwo" indicates, there is a black element in the color of the sea. Artificial reproductions of the color of the sea fail to imitate this black element successfully. The present standard color of the sea obtained artificially, therefore, is only an approximate approach to the real color.

The day this standard color of the sea is obtained will be the day when oceanography will have made a great stride forward.

Dyak Earrings

The Dyaks of Borneo have a strange custom. When a baby is born, no matter whether it is male or female, an old woman will bore a hole in its ear lobes with a pointed bamboo needle. Small, wooden sticks are thrust into these holes. When the wound has healed, the sticks are withdrawn, and tin earrings are put in their place.

As the child grows older the earrings are increased. Later, a heavy copper earring is added. The copper ring is about two inches in diameter. Many of the Dyaks wear several of these copper earrings, and the weight has extended the holes in their ear lobes till the rings almost touch their shoulders. The custom has its origin in one of their religious beliefs.

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BIG ECONOMIC ROLE AWAITS TRADE BODY

Foreign Trade Corporation After Establishment Will Develop Commerce in Sphere

Of all the bills submitted to the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, the one for the establishment of the Foreign Trade Corporation comes first in economic importance, for Japan's economic activities relative to the construction of Greater East Asia are mostly to be conducted under the guidance of the corporation named above, says the Jitsugyo no Nihon in a recent issue.

From the bill in view, continues the periodical, we learn that the Foreign Trade Corporation is aimed at the promotion of Japan's total economic strength, which is essential for Japan's final victory in the present great war, through the development of trade among various countries in Greater East Asia, as well as through the promotion of enterprises concerning the keeping and storing of various materials of vital importance.

For many years in the past, Japan's foreign trade has been placed under the control of the Foreign Trade Control Association, whose activities, however, were restricted in scope due to want of authority and experience. It has been doing very little other than controlling traders from an administrative point of view. As for the adjustment of the quantities of goods handled by various traders and the renovation of the trading system of the country, the association has left many things untouched.

Key Materials' Storing

Meanwhile, the keeping and storing of various key materials in wartime Japan, including, for instance, all materials for the expansion of Japan's productive power, medicines and chemicals for use against air raids and other disasters, medical and surgical instruments, and other things indispensable for the daily life of the people at large, has been conducted by the Important Materials Control Corporation. The corporation, however, has been intended only for the keeping and storing of those materials. In other words, the organization was established as a means of facilitating material mobilization by the Government.

The latest situation in Greater East Asia required an organization fully authorized to keep under its control all the important materials, except arms and ammunition, of Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and the Southern regions, and regulate their supply and demand.

The Foreign Trade Control Association and the Important Materials Control Association have been established independently of each other, which makes it rather difficult for maintaining close cooperation between them. Neither of them can execute its duties perfectly unless it works in perfect collaboration with the other.

Necessary to Win

In short, Japan has found it necessary to establish a perfect system to beat the United States and Britain, not only in armed warfare, but in economic warfare as well. Hence the necessity to establish the Foreign Trade Corporation. It is quite natural, therefore, that the Foreign Trade Control Association and the Important Materials Control Corporation are to be abolished on the establishment of the Foreign Trade Corporation.

The Foreign Trade Corporation is expected to maintain its command over all those engaged in foreign trade in the country and thereby facilitate the interchange of important materials in Greater East Asia. The Corporation will be authorized to give necessary instructions concerning the keeping and storing of the materials obtained through foreign trade. In this connection, the bill to the Diet has it that the corporation may impart its authority to different parties, in consideration of their abilities and qualifications, so that various materials of importance may be stored at different places instead of at one.

The corporation is also expected to execute all duties concerning the securing of the smooth and fair distribution of all key materials.

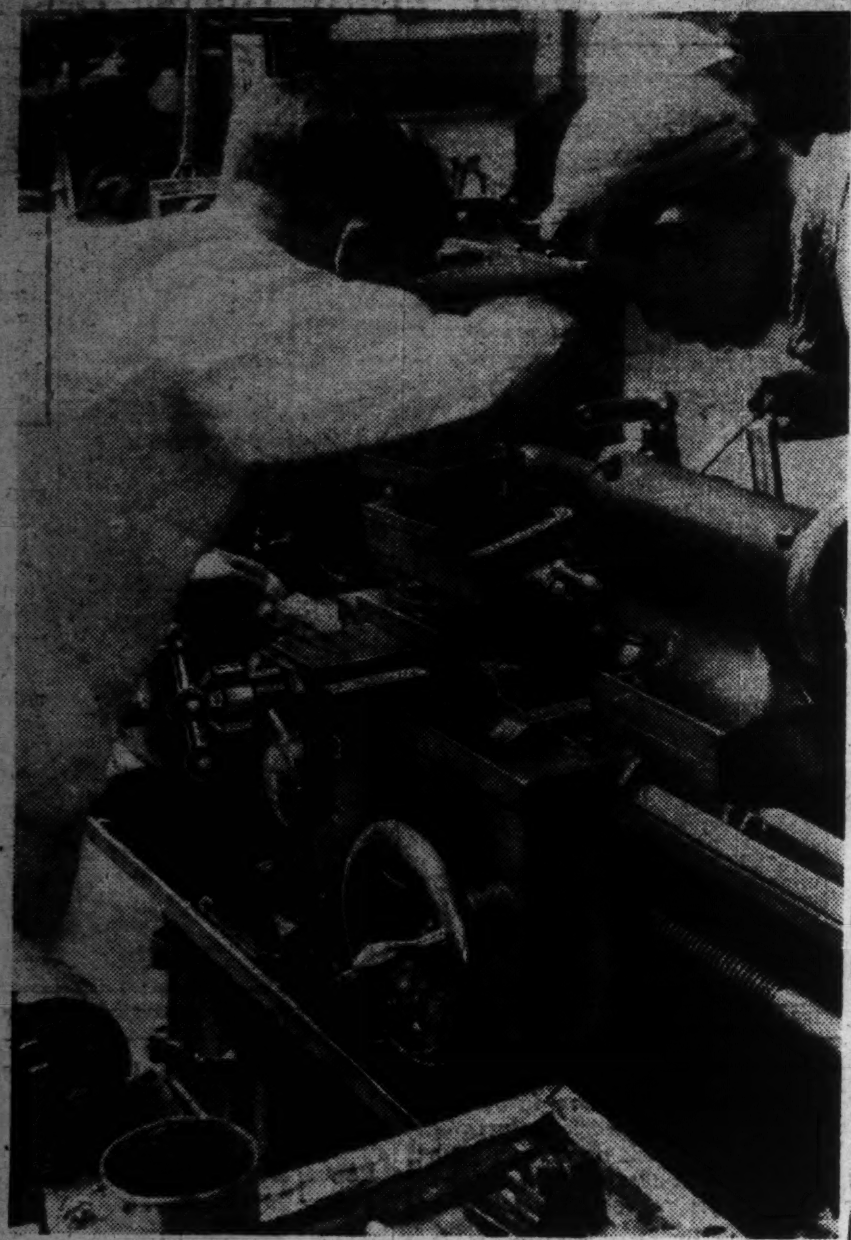
The Foreign Trade Corporation comes under the control and jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Minister as a matter of course. Concerning special affairs, however, the ministry is required to consult the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. This is quite natural because the field of activities of the Foreign Trade Corporation extends all over Greater East Asia.

All things considered, the establishment of the Foreign Trade Corporation will greatly strengthen Japan's war-time economy which is indispensable to Japan's final victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Anthropological Institute

PARIS.—A new anthropological institute has been opened here under the chairmanship of Abel Bonnard, Minister of Education. Its members include scientists, medical men, university professors, and others.

Precision Is the Word



Manchou mechanics at work in an aircraft plant in Manchoukuo. Every piece must be shaped and chiseled to the exact specification with mathematical precision. Under the able guidance of Japanese engineers many Manchou hands have become skilled workers indispensable in such precision industries as aircraft-building.

NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS AID BOND ABSORPTION

Most of Debentures Issued by Hypothec Bank Till 1942 End Absorbed by Nation

Reflecting the traditional spirit of patriotism pervading the network of neighborhood units all over the country, a splendid record was realized last year in connection with the absorption of the Wartime Savings Debentures and the Patriotic Debentures issued by the Hypothec Bank of Japan, and the substantial funds raised thereby and by the absorption of national bonds are calculated to enrich the sinews of war to a remarkable extent, observes the Tokyo Shimbun.

In view of the encouraging prospects of the nationwide absorption of the debentures, the Government effected an additional issue of ¥56,000,000 worth of debentures over and above the originally fixed amount of ¥700,000,000, thereby bringing the total amount of issues to ¥756,000,000. Inclusive of this, the debentures issued by the Hypothec Bank of Japan from 1937 to 1942 inclusive aggregate in value ¥1,828,000,000, while the absorption by the nation by the end of last year amounts to ¥1,703,000,000.

The following list shows the classification of debentures and figures of their respective total amount of issues from 1937 to 1942 inclusive:

Classifications of Debentures and Respective Total Amount of Issue
(In ¥1,000)

	Savings Deb.	Patriotic Deb.	Special Deb.	Total
1937	20.000	—	—	20,000
1938	80.000	—	—	80.000
1939	175.000	—	—	175.000
1940	150.000	215.000	—	365,000
1941	258.000	147.000	27.000	432,000
1942	478.500	241.500	36.000	756,000
Total	1.161.500	603.500	63.000	1,828.000

During last year, the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry introduced a sensible method for the smooth absorption of debentures through the country-wide network of neighborhood units, and this went a long way toward the acceleration of popular absorption among the nation toward the year end.

The Tokyo Shimbun adds that the Hypothec Bank of Japan is holding nearly 48 per cent of the debentures owned by the nation and placed with the same bank for safekeeping.

Citron Crop Good

A large crop of Chinese citron has been announced for this year. Producing centers such as Yui, Okitsu and Ihara in Shizuoka Prefecture have already shipped some of this fruit to the Keihin district as well as to Manchoukuo. About 1,300,000 kan will be shipped from Shizuoka Prefecture, reports the Asahi.

Bill Clearings

January 29
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	217,441	125,425
Balance	29,026	17,098

EXCHANGE IN LULL AS LONG-TERMS OFF

Short Term Section Shows Resilience, Spots Continue Active

Something like a lull pervaded the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday due principally to the long-term session being in recess to prepare for month-end deliveries of November-bidden holdings, and it is natural that general traders should have marked time for fear of a reaction.

In the short-term section, however, the bourse issue and the rest of the listed stocks displayed a resistant tone throughout the day.

The spot market was invariably active. Akita Lumber scored a spectacular gain of ¥8.00 at one bound, while Showa Bank bounced up ¥2.50, Kanegafuchi Diesel ¥2.20, Miyada Iron Works ¥1.30, Kawanami Shipbuilding and Mitsubishi Steel ¥1.00 each.

—Delivery—
Jan. Feb. Mar.

Yesterday's quotations of the listed stocks in the short-term section are as follows:

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.9	6.0	5.7	85.9
N. Y. K.. new	79.1	9.1	0.1	78.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	97.9	8.0	7.0	97.1
Kanebo Spin. new	75.8	5.8	4.9	75.5
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.9	8.0	7.5	67.5
Hitachi Iron Works	92.5	2.5	1.8	92.1
Osaka Exch. new	45.4	5.4	4.7	45.0
Japan Steel Tube	71.0	1.0	0.5	70.6
Japan Oil	75.9	6.1	5.7	75.7
S. M. R.	74.4	4.4	4.4	74.4
N. Y. K.. old	93.5	3.7	3.0	93.4
Hokkaido Coal	75.7	5.7	5.4	75.4
Kanebo Spin. old	127.2	7.9	7.2	127.9
Toyo Rayon. new	56.0	6.0	5.7	55.8
Kokura Iron Works	55.9	6.9	6.2	56.2
Japan Beer. new	49.3	9.3	8.5	48.7
Japan Sugar. new	67.9	8.4	7.9	68.4
Ensuiko Sugar	63.2	3.5	3.0	63.5
Japan Mining	62.4	2.4	1.9	61.9
Manchou Develop	60.8	0.8	60.0	60.0

CAPITAL IS DECIDED OF FISHERY CONCERN

¥94,265,000 Is Fixed for Japan Ocean Fishery Control Company

In accordance with the decision reached at the second meeting of the Aquatic Industry Appraisement Commission on Wednesday, the announced capital of the Japan Ocean Fishery Control Company has been fixed at ¥94,265,000 (including the paid-up amount of ¥69,512,000), to be invested in by the four fishery companies which are to form the new company at the following ratio:

The Northern Waters Whaling Co.	¥222.000
The Hinode Fishery Company	640,000
The Takasago Fishery Company	400.000
The Japan Aquatic Industry Co.	93,000,000

The new fishery control company will observe its inauguration at the end of March next, which will be followed by the establishment of the West Pacific and the Nisso Fishery Control companies a couple of months later, while the North Pacific Fishery Control Company will come into being at the end of August next, says the Nippon Sangyo.

INDIA ALONE MEETS WORLD JUTE DEMAND

Universal Need For Gunny as Material for Packing Arises From Its Cheapness

Gunny bags, in addition to being indispensable in connection with transportation of war supplies, command universal demand as packing material for various commodities including rice, sugar, soya beans, cereals, fish powder, fertilizers, cement, corn starch, wool, salt, mineral ores and other raw materials as well as semi-finished products. Consequently, they are especially of great need in agricultural countries, and the demand for gunny bags stands in proportion to the output of agricultural products in any country or to the volume of such products the country ships abroad, says an article in a recent issue of the monthly bulletin published by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute.

Continuing, the article dwells on the subject as follows:

"The great demand for gunny bags all over the world arises from their abundance and comparative low cost; as such the demand for the commodity in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere also may be estimated to run to colossal figures. For want of statistic records, reliable figures cannot be indicated here, but the following figures of average demand in ordinary times are quoted, based on the personal investigations of the author:

Estimate of Average Demand for Gunny Bags in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
(In 1.000)

China	18.000
French Indo-China	20.000
Burma	50.000
Thailand	20.000
Philippines	5.000
East Indies	30.000
Malai	4.000

"Note: Figures of demand in Japan and Manchoukuo omitted.

"Jute, the raw material from which gunny bags are made, is available at low cost, is grown abundantly and possesses strength and elasticity. And these are the very qualities, which, the use for which gunny bags are put to, make their production most desirable.

Fiber's Composition

"Unlike the fiber of ramie which is made up of cellulose, that of jute is made up of ligno-cellulose which renders jute the quality of recovering its original color after being bleached and exposed in the air. Moreover ligno-cellulose is unparalleled for its strength, durability and water-proof quality. Although it is unsuitable for use as clothing material, jute is produced in quantities next only to that of raw cotton, being cheap of cultivation and easy of weaving.

"It is well-known that the production of jute is confined almost entirely to India. According to statistical records, India produced during 1940 as much as 1,740 metric tons of jute, which is 99 per cent of the total world production of 1,760 metric tons during the same year. Although jute has been experimentally cultivated in countries other than India, the success has not been significant. Jute harvests in Taiwan, French Indo-China and South America are so limited that they are barely sufficient to cover local requirements. It is remarkable that the production in one country, India, has been enough to satisfy the world's demand almost entirely.

Conditions Necessary

"Natural conditions favorable for the cultivation of jute are high temperature, plenty of moisture for the duration of the plants' growth, absence of strong winds, spell of dry weather for a certain period of time and fertile soil. Equally essential to realize substantial harvests are availability of cheap labor and good means of transportation. The delta zones along the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers in India are favored with all these conditions, and here thrive the jute plantations for the most part. The occasional floods of the two rivers make the region all the more fertile.

"The province of Bengal turns out approximately 85 per cent of the entire production of jute in the country. Jute grown in this area is partly made into jute threads and jute cloth but mostly into gunny bags for shipments to the world market.

"There are few, if any, commodities whose demand is so universal and so colossal and whose production is confined to such a limited area in the world as jute in India."

ECONOMIC GENERAL HEADQUARTERS ADVOCATED

President of Kojima Economic Research Institute Proposes Even Greater Unification of Production Boost Powers

A minister of state directly responsible for the development of important wartime industry is very desirable for Japan's success in the War of Greater East Asia is the cherished opinion of Seiichi Kojima, president of the Kojima Economic Research Institute.

As reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi on January 11, the Government is expected to take necessary measures in order to place the most important wartime industries, such as, for instance, the iron, coal, aluminium, shipbuilding and aircraft industries, under the control and guidance of the Prime Minister. This is the very thing that will enable this country to speed up the renovation of the governmental structure as well as the economic construction of Greater East Asia.

In view of the fact that the present war in the Pacific is fast assuming the nature of total war, whose issue is bound to be decided in favor of a belligerent nation with the greater economic strength, it is essential for Japan to have a well-organized economic headquarters.

No country can emerge victor in an armed clash without capable army and navy headquarters. By the same reason, no nation can secure victory in economic warfare without a powerful economic headquarters.

The measures just decided on by the Government is tantamount to the establishment of an economic headquarters, and, therefore, is given unanimous support in economic circles.

They cannot, however, attain their purposes in view merely through the establishment of an organization. Their success in the heavy work on hand depends on the capacities of the persons in charge of the organization. The organization, in order to attain the purposes in view, must be operated quickly and along the right path.

According to the Yomiuri-Hochi, the Prime Minister is expected to supervise all the key industries from a higher platform, leaving it in the hands of his helpers to look into the details of all such industries. In other words, the Prime Minister is expected to fill functions similar to the those now being filled by Field-Marshal Hermann Goering.

Improvement Brisk

"I have no doubt that the decision made by the Government in his connection will bring about a noteworthy improvement in Japan's economic system. In order to make the most of the new economic system, however, we must place the system under the direct command of an expert as, for instance, the Commerce and Industry Minister.

"The only question which requires our immediate attention is the adjustment of the relations among the Board of Planning, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and the high official who represents the economic headquarters. It has been my firm belief that the Board of Planning and the Commerce and Industry Ministry had better be amalgamated with each other so that planning and execution may go together. If the new organization is placed under the direct command of the Commerce and Industry Minister the question will disappear relative to the collaboration between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the economic headquarters. Then, the only question awaiting solution will be the one relating to the adjustment of the relations between the economic headquarters and the Board of Planning.

"It is obvious that even the most important wartime industry must be carried on as planned by the Board of Planning. Therefore, it is desirable that the Board of Planning, the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the economic headquarters be converted into a comprehensive agency responsible for the development of all important industries. Then, Japan's progress in war-time industries will be rendered much easier under the supervision of the Prime Minister.

No Difficulty

"Some people may think it practically impossible to place the planning and operation of industries under the control of a single agency I cannot see any difficulty. I believe that any difficulty in this connection may be overcome through the appointment of able assistants to the Prime Minister.

"There is another thing which should be realized without further delay, namely—wider powers to the key industrial control associations. In my opinion, the director of a control association must be given absolute authority concerning the control of the industry in view. All questions concerning the development of various wartime industries of importance must be quickly decided on between those directors and the economic headquarters of the Government. Many people advocate the state control of important wartime industries, establishment of industrial equipment corporations and many other measures.

"In my opinion important wartime industries can be expanded at a quicker tempo if the powers and authority of the directors of various industrial control associations are strengthened and widened.

"Finally, there is another thing which must be realized immediately in order to complete Japan's wartime economic structure. It is the establishment of an organization like the Munitions Ministry in order to adjust the production of the munitions in view of the ever-increasing demand.

"The decision to establish an economic headquarters in the Government is very opportune, and the Government deserves our wholehearted congratulations. But, as stated above, it is always the man, not the system, that tells."

New Movement Begun By Nanking President

(Continued From Page 6)

on one hand and the Anglo-Americans on the other as one witnesses today."

Mr. Lin in his interpretation has shown that Chinese racialism under Chiang Kai-shek was undertaken in the wrong manner and was detrimental to the best interests of the people of East Asia. Chiang's racialism undoubtedly had the aim of liberation of China whilst Wang Ching-wei bases his racial revolution on the principle of Dr. Sun's Greater Asianism which conceives "China's co-existence with East Asia," thus portraying the vast difference between the two interpretations of the 'Three People's Principles.'

In summing up it should be noted that the reasons for calling the new movement 'Popular' lay in the fact that the New Life Movement and National Economic Construction Movement of Chiang Kai-shek had become obsolete and no longer had any real meaning for the masses of China. So the New Popular Movement was instituted to fill the needs of the people of new China and with its great promise of development and practical benefit for the nation it was so auspiciously named to give it real and lasting meaning.

Falangist Relief Organ

MADRID.—The Falangist relief organization "Auxflio Social" has established a total of 70 social institutions during the year 1942, it was disclosed here. One of the chief tasks of this organization was the establishment of children's homes of which there are now 2,294 in Spain housing roughly 250,000 destitute children.

Learn Milking Cows

Some 100 women in Shizuoka Prefecture, dressed in monpei or women's overalls, learned how to milk cows at a dairy farm operated by the Nippon Livestock Technique Association, according to the Tokyo Shimbun. After a three-day course, all the participants were classified as expert milk maids.

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STOCK-HOLDINGS LAW IS EXTENDED IN REICH

Ruling Binding Owners of Negotiable Papers to Notify Authorities Prolonged

The German Ministry of Economic Affairs announced on January 26 that stock-holders are in duty bound to continue to notify the authorities of their holdings, in accordance with the ordinance to that effect enforced toward the end of 1941 with the three-fold object of checking an inflow of idle funds into stock exchanges, of precluding a fall in the national power of absorbing the negotiable papers issued by the Government and of keeping prices of general stocks at a reasonable level, reports a Domei dispatch from Berlin dated January 26.

The dispatch goes on to reveal that the ordinance in question expired at the end of last year according to the original schedule and that nothing definite was published by the authorities for the past three weeks or so as to the possible extension of the ordinance. However, the Ministry of Economic Affairs on Tuesday announced its extension till the end of this year.

It is further learned in this connection that the ordinance will take effect retroactive January 1 of this year with any party having bought stocks afresh on or after the same day and with any party having bought their holdings previously, and that the ordinance will also apply to any party having obtained new shares in connection with an increase of a corporation.

It is true that stock exchanges in Germany are featured by the cessation of abnormal gains by reason of the various forms of counter-measures taken by the Government, but prices of general stocks are slowly but steadily rising, it being popularly expected that the authorities have the inclination of lowering the exemption of the stock-holders' notifications from the 100,000 mark worth holdings down to 50,000 marks.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.90	− 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.40	− 0.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.50	− 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	100.15	Same

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1943

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Ten Years' Achievements

Today, January 30, is a memorable day in the annals of the world because ten years ago today Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler came to power. What has taken place during the last ten years? The power of Chancellor Hitler might have been feeble ten years ago, but today he has already made a clean sweep of the whole of Europe by the picked troops of the Axis armies, and is putting up a heroic fight on the Eastern Front. And on the other hand, Germany under the able leadership of this great leader, is closely collaborating with Japan through the vigorous execution of the war to destroy the sinister Anglo-American designs to dominate the world, and also for the establishment of a New World Order. On greeting this memorable day we cannot remain without expressing our admiration for the tremendous strides the German nation has made during the past ten years, and our genuine congratulation.

It will be recalled that at the time of Reichsfuehrer Hitler's coming to power on January 30, 1933, Germany was still suffering from the heavy pressure of the Versailles Treaty, with her economy in a state of collapse due to the enormous indemnities and foreign debts. She was also facing a social crisis at that time because of the unemployment problem. As many as seven million workers were jobless. Moreover, externally speaking, Germany was then virtually defenseless because her military strength was limited to only 100,000 by the Allies. A no less critical situation prevailed within the country at that time, for the work of destruction by the Communists under the instigation and leadership of the Jews was endangering the safety of Germany.

In order to save this Germany of turmoil and poverty, Chancellor Hitler rose to his feet and bravely started the internal and external fight to establish the German government. Then in May, 1933, the leader clarified to the world Germany's peaceful intentions as well as its readiness to participate in disarmament. However, in the face of the last rejection of its rightful demands by Britain and France, Germany was obliged to withdraw from the League of Nations. Undaunted, Chancellor Hitler firmly stuck to his cherished desire of maintaining peace in Europe. His unflagging policy of peace came to bear its first fruit in the following year, 1934, in the form of the German-Polish Agreement. Along with these efforts, Chancellor Hitler consolidated Germany's international position and restored the justful rights of the German people that had been completely deprived by the Versailles Treaty. As a matter of fact, in January, 1935, Germany recovered the Saar and also re-established its conscription system, thus regaining its sovereignty.

Needless to say, all these policies were based on peaceful intentions, as is clearly discernible in the German-British Naval Treaty which was concluded in June, 1935. Despite such peaceful and justified intentions on the part of the German authorities, Britain as well as France increased their pressure upon Germany, apparently with the ultimate object of shattering the future prosperity of the Reich. Then in March, 1936, in order properly to meet the new European situation created by the Franco-Soviet Agreement, Reichsfuehrer Hitler declared Germany's complete rearmament, the occupation of the unfortified zones of the Rhineland, and the abrogation of the Locarno Treaty, also simultaneously making new proposals for the reestablishment of peace in Europe. Britain and France turned deaf ears to this plan. But this was not all. These countries tightened their pressure upon Germany, thus naturally intensifying the European tension.

Despite such adverse circumstances, Germany, undaunted, pushed its original program of establishing permanent peace in Europe. It may be recalled that in October, 1936, the German government approved Italy's amalgamation of Ethiopia, and also accorded formal recognition to the Franco Government of Spain. Furthermore, on November 25, 1936, Germany concluded an Anti-Communist Pact with Japan. The visit to Berlin of Premier Mussolini in September, 1937 served to strengthen German-Italian relations. Italy's participation in the Anti-Comintern Pact in November the same year resulted in the birth of the powerful three Axis ties. And at long last peace seemed assured in Europe following the Munich conference in September, 1938, but the sinister Anglo-French machinations to strangle Germany economically and militarily again frustrated the peaceful attempt. As the natural consequence of such malicious schemes by Britain and France, the European crisis finally exploded with the downfall of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939, thus creating the second European War.

Chancellor Hitler's foreign policy has achieved brilliant results during the past ten years. Let us here pause for a moment to think again of the Germany of ten years ago when it was completely isolated and entirely defenseless and see in what an impregnable and dependable position it is in now. Today, Germany has many allies, including Italy in Europe, and Japan in East Asia. It has equipped itself with formidable armaments that are more than sufficient to dominate the whole of Europe by crushing the enemy's armies. At the same time Germany has successfully achieved the National Socialist Party revolution through the establishment of a powerful national structure which enables the German people to firmly unite in their efforts toward the reconstruction of Germany in various domestic fields such as politics, economy and social affairs.

All in all, the great achievements of the Reichsfuehrer as well as of the German nation in the building up of the supreme national defense State will undoubtedly leave brilliant pages in the world's history.

For Righteousness and Peace

By Dr. CHU MIN-YI
(Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs)

For the first time China enters into a foreign war spontaneously, acting in the spirit of an independent nation. She will exert her utmost in collaboration with all her friendly Powers for the realization of a world peace based on the principles of righteousness. With the blood of her people, she will avenge herself of the century-old grievances.

Since the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty in 1842, Anglo-American political aggression and economic exploitation of China have grown with the passage of a semi-colony. Only Japan's rise to power began to serve as a restraining influence, and the Anglo-American imperialists next directed their efforts at instigation among the East Asiatic peoples causing internecine strife among them.

More recently, Anglo-American atrocities have been intensified and the renegades of the Chungking regime have been forced into serving as their minions to engage in acts to undermine the progress of the Peace Movement. The Anglo-American airplanes, too, have used Chungking-controlled areas as bases for the indiscriminate bombing of various places and slaughter of innocent people. Such acts cannot be passed unnoticed, and the Government owes it both to its people and to its friendly Powers to take appropriate measures to safeguard its honor.

China has long been known to the world as a peace loving people, and her entry into war with Britain and the United States has been undertaken for the sole purpose of the overthrow of Anglo-American imperialism, the emancipation of the oppressed races, and the existence of her own nation and that of all countries of Greater East Asia.

For this current War is, for China a war for independence and sovereignty, a war for the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia. Unless Anglo-American imperialism is overthrown, China is not free from threats of political and economic encroachment, and the co-prosperity of East Asia will not be achieved. On this war hinges the fate of China and of East Asia, and it is incumbent on the Chinese people to exert their utmost in cooperation with our Allies for the defeat of the enemies of East Asia and the elimination of renegades of our cause.

The successes of Japan's armed forces have already laid the foundations of victories in the War. Let us therefore contribute towards the consolidation of these successes and the achievement of our final goal. Many difficulties are still in our way, but the concerted efforts of our Allies jointly will certainly overcome these difficulties and bring us to ultimate victory.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 30, 1942

From Our Own Files

The Imperial Headquarters officially announced yesterday that the Imperial Army Forces on January 25 encircled approximately 4,000 enemy troops at Senggarang, about 20 kilometers south of Batu Pahat and dealt an annihilating blow upon them.

* * *

Formations of Japanese Navy aircraft on January 26 and 27, flying over the Strait of Macassar, Serang Sea, Molucca Passage, Flores and Banda Seas, conducted a series of raids upon important enemy air bases in Borneo, Celebes, Serang and Buru Islands, and either shot down or destroyed 45 planes, the Imperial Headquarters announced yesterday.

* * *

The Japanese special landing parties which landed at Kendari have completely occupied the city on January 26 after mopping up enemy remnants in the vicinity, states the Imperial Headquarters communique issued yesterday.

NEW MOVEMENT BEGUN IN CHINA BY NANKING GOVERNMENT HEAD

Its Origin Is Traced to Desire to Share With Japan The Great Task of Reconstructing East Asia

By KINJO AOYAMA
(From the Sozo)

The 'New Popular Movement' which was inaugurated by Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, on January 1, 1942 was based on aspirations of the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, his former chief and the 'Father of his Country, Dr. Sun had originally advocated the principle of Chinese racialism along the line of Greater Asianism and this new movement was aimed at translating this ideal into a fact.

This movement was undoubtedly a manifestation of the sympathy held by the National Government for the Japanese cause and showed the desires of Nanking to extend full cooperation to Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. In other words, it was prompted by Nanking's aspirations in the light of the growth of its composite powers in politics, economics and culture to share with Japan the great task of the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. In view of this it is incumbent upon all Japanese to appreciate the full import of this timely movement and foster and encourage it with full sympathy and understanding.

The cause of the War of Greater East Asia is as old as the China Affair itself, which has now continued for five years and in which Japan has staked everything to exterminate the Chungking regime. The encouragement of Chungking by the Anglo-American Powers which entailed the formation of the so-called A.B.C.D. encirclement movement prevented an early settlement and eventually led to the outbreak of current hostilities. It has therefore become of paramount importance to wipe out all hostile elements in China before any campaign of reconstruction can be undertaken with confidence.

In this connection the Publicity Minister of the National Government, Lin Pai-sheng, wisely stated," Within about three months of the start of the Greater East Asia War, Japan has been able as the result of her sweeping victories to wipe out all enemy bases, militarily as well as economically from these parts. This swift accomplishment on the part of Japan not only astounded the whole world but also caused great enthusiasm and joy among the Chinese people. Particularly significant was the deep impression created by the fall of Singapore. That this epochal victory of Japan was a source of great joy to our people must be stressed for it was spontaneous and not an expression of idle flattery."

Cause for Joy

The reason why Japan's victories caused such joy to the Chinese was that for over a century they had been groaning under the pernicious Anglo-American imperialistic yoke, which had manifested itself in oppression and exploitation. No one else but the Japanese could have liberated them from such bondage so it was natural that the intelligent Chinese should express their appreciation of Japan's feats.

The basic policy of the National Government's New Popular Movement was outlined at the sixth General Conference of the Kuomintang held at Nanking in November, 1941. The original draft on the enforcement of the movement was drawn up by Wang Ching-wei himself and after it had been deliberated on at this conference it was passed to the Committee for Enforcement for further discussion, finally coming out in a Synopsis approved by the General Council and made public by Wang Ching-wei on January 1, 1942.

The Synopsis read as follows: "The most important thing for China which has carried out all pertinent internal and external projects within the last year is the development of this popular movement which must be materialized in the most profitable manner. For the development of this movement it is necessary for us to exert ourselves in both spiritual and material ways. In the spiritual way we all must be honest, sincere and self-sacrificing, whilst in the material way it is necessary for us to be industrious and thrifty, even to the extent of saving the most infinitesimal things. We finally must recognize that this is the only way to build up China under the Peace Reconstruction Plan."

It may be seen that this popular movement was in force long before the advent of the War of Greater East Asia and its present successful working shows the amount of diligent labor put into it by both the Kuomintang and the President himself who labored for eighteen months preparing the draft before its adoption. This point may be further clarified if the words of Lin Pai-sheng are studied. "After the return of the capital to Nanking, President Wang Ching-wei earnestly advised his colleagues and the people of the urgent necessity of cooperating with friendly Japan whose mission of setting up a new order in East Asia is closely affiliated with our principles of Greater Asianism. This mission has been considerably enhanced since the outbreak of the war in East Asia and we should all now stand under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei with his slogan of 'Mutual Prosperity' to proceed with all our might and main, so that we may fulfil our obligations as a collaborator with our friendly neighbor. Upon this assumption let us point out three essential features which must be undertaken.

Unity Necessary

"Firstly, we must all unite together with a firm conviction in our aspirations which were once propounded by our beloved national father Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his enunciation of Greater Asianism. In this light the point in a nutshell is that the reconstruction of China must be sought in the liberation of East Asia, as indeed the rise or fall of China is inseparably tied up with the fate of all East Asia including Japan. This must be our mutual and fundamental conviction. Although we should fully recognize that only after final victory in the War of Greater East Asia can the liberation of China be assured, even at this stage of the war such a victory can be clearly foreseen. Only under such a firm conviction can we succeed in uniting the sentiments of all the people and proceed with our titanic struggle against Anglo-American imperialism. In this struggle we must not be mere straws in the wind but fully demonstrate our worth as a main motive force.

"Secondly, we should endeavor to strengthen the National Government under the leadership of our President. This is the outstanding desire of the people of China as well as being an essential factor in making China a powerful collaborator of Japan. It is a fact that since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia we have been putting in our utmost efforts to strengthen the National Government under his leadership so as to be a motive power cooperating with Japan in the liberation of East Asia. Particularly with the Chungking local regime have we taken it upon ourselves as our prime duty to destroy it on the assumption that, as it constitutes the rear guard of the remaining Anglo-American influence, peace between China and Japan cannot be realized until its destruction is completed.

"Thirdly, to push the New Popular Movement. On the occasion of the first New Year after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Wang Ching-wei promulgated the New Popular Movement Synopsis with the idea of developing our national strength and complementing the people's power It aims at contributing to the people's welfare and furthering the cause of this war of liberation of East Asia. On a former occasion I had the opportunity of stressing the two most outstanding features of this new popular movement, one of which is the conversion from individualism to totalitarianism and the other from narrow nationalism to national collectivism, using for analogy the fact that Greater Asianism and the construction of a New Order in East Asia proceed on the same identical course. The first mentioned is necessary for the strengthening of the National Government while the second is for consolidating popular sentiment so that the people may confidently love China, love Japan and consequently love Greater East Asia. The results to be expected from pushing this new Popular Movement will be the consolidation of popular sentiment and the strengthening of the National Government."

Two Distinct Periods

On another occasion Mr. Lin spoke as follows: "Looking back on the two years since the return of the capital to Nanking there appear two distinct periods of our endeavors. The first was from the date of the transfer of the capital to the conclusion of the Japan-China Basic Treaty of November, 1941. The second ran from the time of the conclusion of the Treaty to the advent of the War of Greater East Asia. It was in this latter period that our efforts were devoted to the formation of the East Asia Axis.

"Prior to the outbreak of the War the international horizon was shrouded in gloom, but with the coming of the war this has been lifted and a new stage of the popular movement entered. This new stage demands that we demonstrate our leadership and bring to reality our plans for reconstruction and pacification and by displaying the East Asia Axis spirit to liberate Asia. So great significance should be attached to this New Popular Movement which was inaugurated by President Wang Ching-wei on January 1. 1942."

Mr. Lin then went on to outline and explain the intrinsic features of this new movement by saying, "The new movement does not embody any new principle but it is aimed at constructing a national foundation for China based upon the 'Three People's Principles' instituted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The question may arise why these theories were not adopted before. To which all we can say is that it was not necessarily the lack of driving force in the principle itself, but our lack of diligence in studying it. In other words it was our lack of spiritual power that caused the neglect."

Strengthen Spiritual Power

It becomes plain that this movement was started with the object of overcoming this lack of spiritual power which Mr. Lin mentioned. He explained himself, in these words, "The reason we could not materialize our racialism was because we overlooked Greater Asianism, then we realized the cardinal truth in our racialism which was that if China could not acquire freedom and equality she would be unable to share the responsibility for the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, and that the acquirement of such freedom and equality was possible only upon the liberation of East Asia.

"Another reason for our failure was because we neglected to set up a system of the collective power of the people. While we advocated and supported a popular rule on the surface we had set up in reality an individual dictatorship. Finally we failed to materalize our racialism because we failed to develop a system of national capitalism. Had we been successful in this we could have controlled individual capital, and there would have been little chance for the rise of Communism or the stirring up of class strife, nor much occasion for the Anglo-American inroads on our economic system. Nor would we have been faced with an attack on both sides, from the Communists

(Continued on Page 5)

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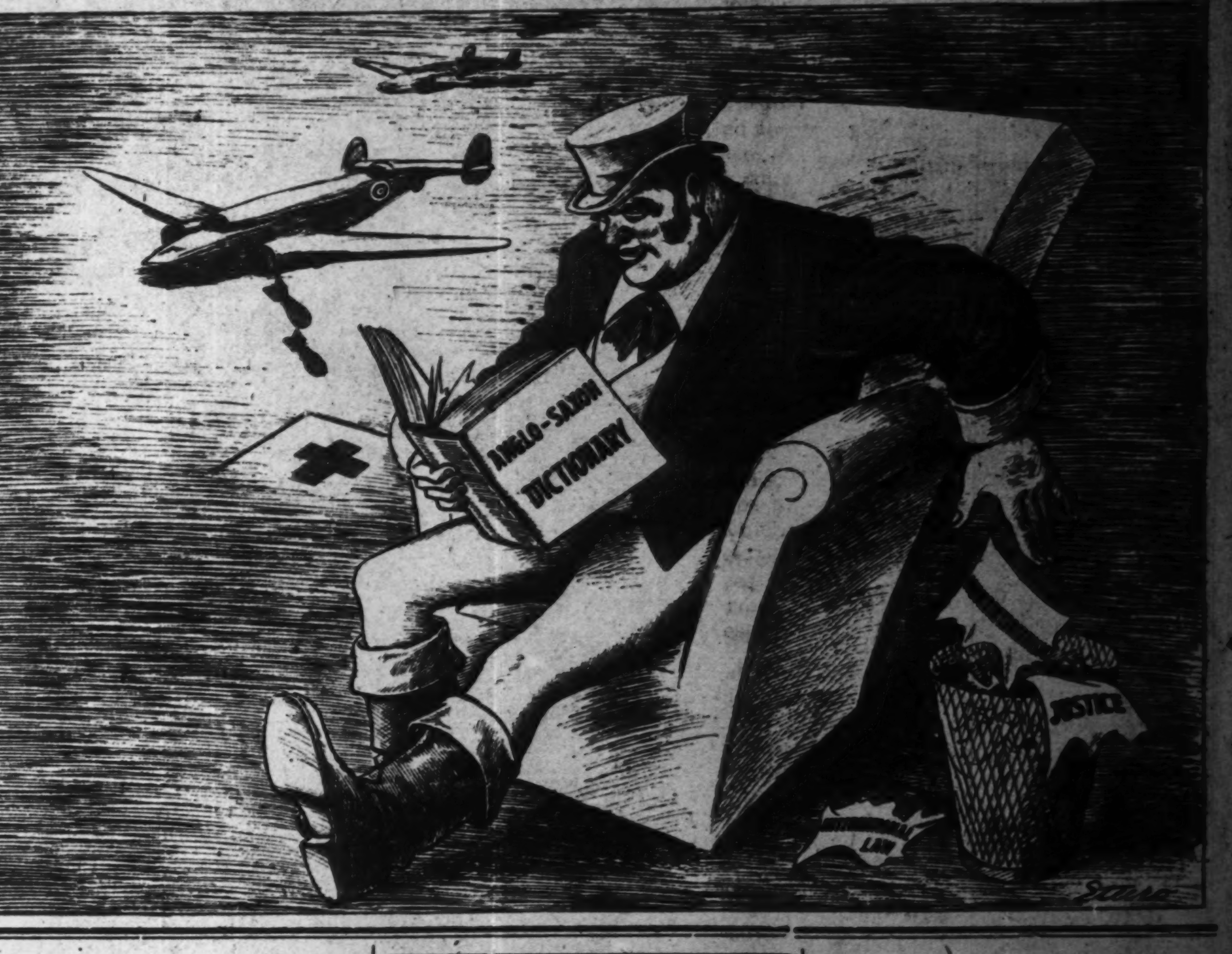
When Truth Hurts, Destroy It



THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Lesson's of Hojo's Downfall

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

It is easy for us to pose as prophets of disaster after it has happened and to trace home to causes and agencies which have "inevitably" led to its consummation. Yet it seems to be one of posterity's honorable privileges to teach ancestors on that they should have done or not done to win this success or to avert that failure. Fruitless indeed are such teachings. Few men could tell how a war might be won, but, when it is lost, everyone can say why it was lost and how it might have been won. So we can, after a perusal of what has happened to the Hojos, concoct a fair number of plausible theories to prove why they met with their sad fate and how it was unavoidable, or how they might have averted it if they had acted in this or that manner which we now can tell with scientific precision born of clear historical perspective.

Sudden Fall

The prime cause of the Hojo downfall was not lack of military strength or of resources in men, provisions, or combative spirit. It was psychological. One feature of outstanding significance was that the Hojo collapse was effected with the "suddenness of a tiger's leap." The full brilliant meridian sun began to sink at noon, instead of at dusk. The great House of Taira had been morally decadent for many years before it was finally destroyed at Dannoura in 1185. Of the Ashikaga Shogunate it is often said that it had been half dead for over a century, being barely kept alive by camphor-injection, as it were, of balance of power or mutual rivalry among the great daimyo, before it drew its last breath in 1573. Such was not the case with the Hojos. In the days of their fourth head, Hojo Ujimasa, they had reached the summit of power and influence in Kanto, and from this height they suddenly crumbled with the awful crash of an avalanche as if the center of gravitation, hidden somewhere within, had shifted all of a sudden.

It would have been difficult to prescribe a remedy or a restorative whereby the Tairas or the Ashikagas might have prolonged their doomed tenure of power, but any political philosopher could easily point out such course of conduct as would have allowed the Hojos to live ten or 20 years longer, which, if it were effected, might have led to other fortunate circumstances to assure for them perhaps a permanent position of honor and prestige.

Over-Estimation

The fundamental malady which so prematurely took the life of Hojo was over-estimation of its own power, or what amounts to the same thing only diffferently said, underestimation of the enemy, Hideyoshi. For convenience's sake we will consider these two aspects of the same question under separate headings.

That a man in Ujimasa's position should have formed a high estimation of his own preponderant power in Kanto was not without reason. First, he commanded the wide fertile Kanto plain which assured the Hojos their economic independence and material "life-line." Secondly, the Hakone and Ashigara mountains formed such efffective natural gulfs that, if properly guarded, all possible invaders from the west would have found unbridgeable. Thirdly, Ujimasa, as head of the Hojos, commanded the fear and respect of all the great feudatories around his territories. With a few words, kindly spoken and in good season, he could easily have won the faithful support, even loyal cooperation, of, his powerful neighbors. We know how Takeda Shingen of Kai and Uyesugi Kenshin of Echigo more valiant barons than whom had never breathed, had found it impossible to do any harm to the Hojos and consequently entertained a profound respect for the Lord of Odawara and his warriors. As for Ujimasa's next-door neighbor, Iyeyasu, Lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, they were kinsmen, the latter's daughter having married the former's son, Ujinao. Ujimasa had seen with his two eyes how his esteemed kinsman had ignominiously beaten Hideyoshi at the famous battles of Komaki and Nagakude in 1584, and drew therefrom the conclusion that if Iyeyasu could beat the "monkey-faced upstart," why couldn't he, especially as he had Iyeyasu on his side?

Daidoji's Descendant

Thus fortified was Hojo Ujimasa geographically, economically as well as strategically and in the traditional fighting qualities of his warriors, and small wonder if he thought his position well nigh unassailable by men or demons. None knew it better than Hideyoshi himself. He therefore spared no effort to obtain Hojo's submission without fighting, as we have already seen. After Hideyoshi had conquered Odawara, he was often heard to say that he could never have subdued the Hojos but for this or that circumstance. He confessed, for instance, that if Hojo Gen-an were alive—an impossible supposition—the Hojos would never have given in the way they had done.

Not only was Gen-an gone but the peerless Hojo Tsunashige was no more. The latter had died in 1587 in his 72nd year, that is, three years before Odawara capitulated. Most of those puissant knights and barons who had played an active part in laying the foundations of Hojo power were also dead. And now in the time of Ujimasa, himself representing the fourth generation of Hojos, most of his high generals and councilors represented the second or third generation of the great warriors who had been the right-hand men of his famous forbears. In other words, a new hereditary aristocracy had risen in the Hojo dominions, and it was a privileged class who enjoyed its high social station by virtue of their ancestors' merits.

In reading over the names of the commanders of over 60 castles of Kanto which had been captured by the western forces prior to the fall of Odawara we find a long list of aristocratic names, each prefixed with a resounding title, invariably containing the august word "kami" (deity or lord), as, for instance, "Daidojo Suruga-no-kami Masashige, Commander of Nakayama Castle." By the way, the reader may recall the name "Daidoji" occurring among the seven brave ronin including Hojo Soun, who had departed from the ancient city of Ise some time back in 1469 in quest of profitable adventure, swearing each other eternal loyalty and promising to become servants of one who should make the greatest name in the world.

So there was many a famous family-name the original bearer of which had distinguished himself by those gallant adventures which had made the Hojos great, but such names, great in sound and historic associations, were now owned by their children or children's children whose hearts and brains were not of the same trenchant quality. Speaking of Daidoji Masashige, "Lord of Suruga," we may add that he was one of those luckless "heroes" who was ordered by Hideyoshi to commit harakiri for "the crime of having surrendered to him" despite the fact that he was one of Hojo's

(To Be Concluded)